Weather
Cloudy but rather fine weather. The maximum temperature yesterday was 65.7 and the minimum 48.7, the figures for the corresponding day last year being 64.8 and 55.0.

The China Press
大陸報

The Mail Box
MAILS for America-Europe, Str. Empress of Asia, Ord. 8 a.m. today.
FOR Europe via Str. Khiva, Apr. 12.
FROM America and Europe, Str. Suwa Maru, Apr. 14
FROM Europe and way ports, Str. Armand Behic, Apr. 15.

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LAMONT FACES BIG TASK IN ARRANGING FOR NEW LOAN

Peking Officials Oppose Concessions Bankers Find Essential

OUTLOOKGLOOMY

Little Hsu Is Against Consortium With Check On Expenditures

BY NATHANIEL PEFFER
(*Our Peking Correspondent*)

Peking, April 8.—Mr. Lamont is here at last. With his coming begins a period fraught with big consequences for China. This next month will be the most important in its history for some years. Not even the Reorganisation Loan of 1913 makes as important a chapter in the story of Far Eastern finance.

Mr. Lamont is in also for one of the biggest tasks of his career of great tasks. If he succeeds, he will have accomplished what appears in Peking to be little short of a miracle. It is useless to conceal from ourselves that the outlook for the establishment of the Consortium is rather dark.

Certainly there is little concealment among the majority of officials that they are opposed to making the concessions that are indispensable if the Consortium bankers on their side are to lend any money to China. They are willing enough to take the money; not only willing but feverishly eager. Rare is that Chinese from foodshop keeper to premier who has not a proposition to submit to Mr. Lamont. Rare also is that one who does not cherish radiant visions of a nice fat loan for his project. But conditions? That is something else.

GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS OBJECT TO SUPERVISION

Most of all, the government and the military gentlemen behind the government object to supervision. It is the majority opinion here that while the government will agree to a tame supervision which will be little more than ex post facto auditing, it will not agree to the only kind of supervision that would be effective—executive supervision.

Many of the men who will have the power of decision have already expressed themselves bluntly to their friends on the subject. Little Hsu has said openly he is against a Consortium loan that includes supervision of expenditure. Li Ssu-hao, Finance Minister, has said the same; his statement was that a Consortium bureau such as planned would be equivalent to another ministry administered by foreigners. Tuan Chi-jui is also reported to have said the same. The Anfu Club, then, is opposed to supervision. And the Anfu Club, even if not in absolute control, has certainly the power of obstruction. Premier Chin Yun-peng, it can be assured, will not cut from under him what little ground there is left by coming out in support of a plan to

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TOKIO WAR OFFICE SAYS VLADIVOSTOK IS PEACEFUL AGAIN

American Red Cross Force Safe And Is Caring For The Wounded

(*Reuter's Pacific Service*)

Tokio, April 9.—A War Office statement issued this evening says:

"Peace has practically been restored in Vladivostok. No further casualties are reported.

"A force of revolutionaries attacked the Japanese at a point south of Nikolsk on April 5. They were defeated and disarmed. The Kidarisou tunnel between Nikolsk and Vladivostok has been destroyed by the revolutionaries. It is reported that Semenoff's troops to the south of Chita have driven back the Bolsheviki."

The Commissioner of the American Red Cross in Tokio received a wireless message from Vladivostok this morning saying: "All quiet. Red Cross caring for the wounded. All the staff are safe."

(*Reuter's Service*)

Washington, April 7.—The news of the Japanese occupation of Vladivostok has taken American officials completely by surprise. The general opinion, though it has not been officially stated, seems to be that the occupation was due to a threatened rising of extremists which might have endangered the Japanese military base.

Lenin Wants Peace, He Says, But Doubts Sincerity Of Allies

Thinks Western Powers Are Playing A Chess Game With Obscure Motives In Their Offer To Lift The Blockade, Which 'Looks Plausible Enough On Its Face—Struggle May Last For Years'

For the first time since the end of the war, November, 1918, a correspondent has succeeded in thoroughly investigating conditions in Russia and the results of Bolshevism. Lincoln Eyre, the Paris correspondent of The New York World, entered Russia last November. For nearly three months he has studied the results of the rule of Lenin and Trotsky. What he has found is of tremendous interest and of distinct importance to the whole world. Mr. Eyre has seen Russia from the inside and has witnessed all the workings of the "Red" regime. Approaching his task with an impartial mind his conclusions may be relied upon as giving a true picture of the Russia of today and its prospects.

The China Press begins today the first of a series of articles by Mr. Eyre first published in the New York World—an interview with Nicholai Lenin, "Russian Thinker." The second article, an interview with Leon Trotsky will appear in Tuesday's issue.

By LINCOLN EYRE

RIGA, (by courier to Berlin), February 20.—Despite his aversion to receiving representatives of "bourgeois" newspapers, I had an hour's talk with Lenin in the Kremlin at Moscow a few days ago. Our conversation, for such it was rather than a formal interview of question and answer, covered every important phase, economic, politic and military, of the Russian problem today.

The autocrat of the proletariat approached every subject discussed from the viewpoint of the practical man of affairs, coldly, realistically and analytically, but never fanatically or even dogmatically. He was the statesman, the politician, the economist, careful in phraseology and precise in formula, never the intolerant revolutionary, the ruthless annihilator of present day civilisation.

Most of Lenin's utterances would have fitted comfortably into the mouth of a conservative Prime Minister, were such a one charged with the guidance of Russian statecraft at this distressful juncture. Lenin's manner was that of a dispassionate observer of events in which he is interested but not vitally concerned. The profound anxiety for the future which he must feel was never permitted to reveal itself.

Apparently Lenin was in the best of spirits. His rather grim sense of humor was to the fore. He laughed frequently, usually at the ironic quips in which he so delights. There was about him that mental alertness, that intellectual electricity, which is perhaps the most salient characteristic. It was wholly free, however, of the contemptuous cynicism I had expected to find and which usually pervades his public references to Bolshevism's antagonists.

To what extent the affability Lenin showed me was assumed I cannot say, of course. Maybe the fact that he was being photographed and filmed during the whole time we conversed had something to do with it. His intimates tell me, however, that he is genuinely genial and always easy to get along with except when for some definite purpose he prefers to show his teeth. Certainly the man has a large measure of personal magnetism. His smile is winning and infectious, his attitude sympathetic and receptive.

Lenin Lives Like Recluse

Where personality is concerned there is a broad gulf between him and his chief collaborator, Trotsky, whom I had met previously. The one is warm, superficially, at least; the other cold. Lenin is attractive; Trotsky antipathetic. One might admire and esteem but never love the latter, whereas the former among his disciples inspires fervent affection.

Even in their expressions of hate or disdain the two men are unlike. Trotsky projects acid bitterness; Lenin merely scornful irony. In a word one is human, the other machinal.

Yet—perhaps because he is so human—Lenin is less approachable than Trotsky. In his quarters in the Kremlin Palace of Justice he lives the life almost of a recluse, in free and constant contact only with his wife, his four sisters and his pet cats. All others must pass through triple and quadruple cordons of guards to penetrate to his presence. Those who are not his political intimates must receive an appointment and three successive varieties of "pass" and then undergo the scrutiny of five sentries stationed with fixed bayonets at various points along the devious route to the dictator's inner sanctum.

We—I was accompanied by Victor O. Kubes, motion picture photographer of the Fox Film Company, who was my companion—scaled these impressive barriers without great difficulty, but not until the last day of our stay in Moscow. Having found our way through the dilapidated corridors and anterooms of the one-time palace of Tsars, we sat down in a bleak apartment expecting to wait fully an hour before being admitted to the presence (that being the customary minimum delay in keeping of appointments by Soviet functionaries).

Ten minutes later, however, a little hunchbacked woman, his confidential secretary, ushered us into Lenin's office. It was a medium-sized room, lined with bookcases and wholly lacking that ministerial magnificence which had characterised Trotsky's audience chamber. Lenin arose from the desk at which he had been seated, shook hands briskly and began to ply Kubes with questions about his photographic work.

He evidenced much interest to learn how Kubes had filmed the signing of the peace treaty at Versailles. "So there too, there's the dictatorship of the photographer," he remarked, smilingly.

Never Mentioned Wilson

Then he turned to me, observing brusquely: "And you represent The New York World. The organ of your Government, is it not?"

Neither here nor elsewhere, when he might have done so appropriately did Lenin mention President Wilson. It seemed to me that he deliberately avoided speaking of the President, hesitating perhaps to injure our feelings as Americans by any invidious reference to our Chief Executive.

While Kubes, whose directions he obeyed with smiling docility, was posing him for the camera, I had a chance to study the physical aspects of the man who has done more to turn the world upside down and who has roused deeper hatreds and fears than even William of Hohenzollern.

With his bald pate, squinty eyes, broad nose, thickish lips and unkempt, reddish gray beard, Lenin is decidedly homely, not to say ugly. But his homeliness is that of the bulldog, having about it nothing unwholesome and repulsive. His wide and slightly bulging forehead, revealing the thinker, moreover, redeems his face from the heavy, almost brutish quality it might otherwise reflect.

On his feet the man is light as the cats of whom he is so fond. Indeed, all of Lenin's movements and gestures have a feline swiftness and elasticity which I fancy is duplicated in his mental processes. His dress was nondescript—a slightly soiled soft white collar (even soiled white collars are a rarity in Russia), a black tie and a dark brown busi-

(Continued on Page 21)

Hongkong Strike Suspends Traffic; Situation Serious

(*Reuter's Pacific Service*)

Hongkong, April 10.—The Chinese labor movement is spreading. The situation in the dockyards has not improved. Work at the naval dockyard is dislocated. Several industries are affected through the Chinese employes demanding increased wages. The engine-drivers, firemen and fitters of the electric tramway company struck this morning with the result that traffic is suspended.

Later.—Rumors are rife of the fitters at the electricity works joining in the strike movement. Arrangements are being completed whereby the lighting of the city and of Kowloon will be assured if the Chinese electricians strike tonight, as is threatened.

Men of the Royal Engineers will operate the electric works in case of need. It is understood that the Royal Engineers are also ready to assist the tramway company.

DR. HYKES TAKES HIGH OFFICE IN MASONIC ORDER

Shanghai Pioneer Is Honored By China Division Of Organisation

Dr. John R. Hykes was installed as District Grand Master of the District Grand Lodge of Massachusetts, China Masonic District, last evening to succeed R. W. B. S. A. Ransom, who has resigned the post owing to press of other duties. The ceremony of installation took place at the Masonic Hall at 6 p.m.

Among the distinguished Masons present were Wor. Bro. R. S. Ivy, District Grand Master of the Lodge of North China, and his officers. There were also representatives from every constitution in Shanghai. The International Lodge of Peking sent Bro. Spurgeon Medhurst to represent them at the installation.

The honor conferred on Dr. Hykes is highly important in Masonry as this District Grand Lodge includes the whole Republic of China, which is probably the largest territory covered by any single District Grand Lodge in the world.

Speeches of congratulation were delivered by both Dr. Ransom and Dr. Ivy.

DR. HYKES SPEAKS

In replying to Dr. Ransom, Dr. Hykes said:

"I thank you for the solemn and impressive manner in which you have inducted me into the high office of District Grand Master. I could not have wished for any other to preside at the ceremony of my installation. In the first place you are an old friend and our heart strings are intertwined in affection. Then you are the first District Grand Master under American Masonry in the Far East. You have filled this important office with such dignity, efficiency and acceptability that there is not a Mason in your entire jurisdiction who does not sincerely regret that the press of other duties compel you to resign.

"It is difficult to follow in this important office such a leader as you have been. You have been an ideal grand master of the craft and you will be my ideal of what I should be as your successor. I have not thought that I shall reach

(Continued on Page 4)

Harrison Endorsed For President By Manila Democrats

Governor-General Francis Burton Harrison has been endorsed as Democratic nominee for the United States presidency by Democrats in the Philippine Islands, according to a telegram received yesterday by Mr. Adolph Spitzel of the Shanghai Life Insurance Company, who is in Shanghai on his way to the United States.

Governor-General Harrison was a member of the American Congress for 12 years, resigning in 1913 to take his present position. His administration has been featured by his Filipinisation policy which aimed at filling executive positions with natives possessing sufficient ability. Since 1913 four government bureaus have been completely turned over to Filipinos. That his policy, which has been thoroughly democratic, has won the indorsement of his party in the Philippines, is no small thing is admitted especially as, according to Mr. Spitzel, it was entirely unsought.

RODMAN TELLS NAVAL BOARD SIMS ACTED INDISCREETLY

Blames Him For Making Public 'An Intimate Conversation'

LAUDS U.S. FLEET

Senate Committee Votes Deep Water Navy Base For San Francisco

(*Reuter's Service*)

Washington, April 8.—Admiral Rodman, giving evidence before the Naval Court of Enquiry, said that Admiral Sims had been "very indiscreet." His indiscretion, the witness said, lay very particularly in his breach of confidence in making public an intimate and confidential conversation which would no doubt have received due consideration from the proper authorities, but "doubtless some good would come from it."

Admiral Rodman, who was in command of the American battleship squadron operating with the British Grand Fleet during the war, said: "The American battleships and Navy did their full share in most efficiently and splendidly helping to bring the war against the Huns to a successful and victorious conclusion."

He said that Admiral Sim's status abroad was largely that of liaison officer. Referring to Admiral Sim's statement that the navy was unprepared, Admiral Rodman said that never in nearly forty-five years of service had he seen such preparedness and efficiency as was obtained by the American battleships at the beginning of and during the war.

BIG NAVY EXPENDITURES PLANNED FOR PACIFIC

He said that they had won the highest praise from the officers of the British Grand Fleet. The American squadron, Admiral Rodman added, was fully equal to any of the Grand Fleet.

Washington, April 8.—The Senate Naval Affairs Committee has increased the appropriation for the Pearl Harbor, Hawaii, naval station from $890,000 to $1,080,000. A new appropriation, voted by the Committee, provides $50,000 for the Olongapo naval station in the Philippines. One million dollars have been voted for another coaling-station at Pearl Harbor.

The Committee authorised the appointment of a Naval Commission to decide the site of the new deep-water naval base in San Francisco Bay and to submit plans and recommendations by October 1, next.

Washington, April 7.—The Senate Naval Affairs Committee has voted in favor of a deep-water naval base in San Francisco Bay.

U.S. NAVY ACTED IN ACCORD WITH ALLIES

Washington, April 9.—Admiral Wilson, giving evidence before the Senate Naval Committee, said that the vessels on the active list of the Navy were never better prepared than when the United States joined the Allies. Every suggestion and proposal that the Allies put forward was promptly agreed to and the fact that the greater part of the American army was transported more than three thousand miles without loss of life through enemy efforts bore witness to their success.

The co-operation of the United States Navy during the war was relatively unimportant. Admiral Wilson further stated that the condition of the Atlantic Fleet was not so good now as prior to the war. The officers were young and inexperienced and 52 percent of the men on dreadnoughts still under 19 years of age. The witness said that increased pay must be granted to experienced men to hold them in the service. Their retention was essential to the efficiency of the Navy.

New U.S. Minister Comes On Nanking

Mr. Charles R. Crane, new United States Minister to China, is expected to leave San Francisco on the Nanking, which is due in Shanghai on May 10, according to advices received from Peking. It is not known whether Mr. Crane will leave the steamer at Yokohama or come through to Shanghai.

Prominent Local Men Sail On Empress Today

Dean Walker, Sir Havilland de Sausmarez, Mr. A. G. Stephen And Mr. A. J. Macray Among Passengers Departing

Top—The Very Rev. A. J. Walker
Center—Judge Sir Havilland de Sausmarez
Bottom—Mr. A. G. Stephen

The Empress of Asia, which sails from Woosung this afternoon, will carry a notable list of passengers from Shanghai including Dean Alfred J. Walker of the Holy Trinity Cathedral and Mrs. Walker, Judge Sir Havilland de Sausmarez of the British Supreme Court and Lady de Sausmarez, Mr. A. G. Stephen of the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation and his family, Mr. H. A. J. Macray of Messrs. Dodwell and Company, accompanied by his family; British Consul H. Phillips and others.

The liner arrived at Woosung yesterday afternoon. The tender, with outgoing passengers and mails, leaves the Customs Jetty this morning at 10 o'clock and a record crowd is expected to be present to see the launch leave.

Through passengers include Dr. A. L. Shelton and his family. Dr. Shelton was captured by bandits in Yunnan on January 4 and held captive until March 4 when an American rescue party headed by Lieut. Col. Drysedale, Military Attache to the United States Legation at Peking, secured his release from Yang Tien-fu the chief of the bandits.

One hundred and twenty passengers will board the Empress here today including many prominent people. The following well-known persons are sailing: Mr. and Mrs. E. J. Cornfoot, Mrs. C. Britton and family, Mr. R. W. Burton, Mr. and Mrs. H. C. Davis, Mrs. L. Everett, Mr. and Mrs. G. W. Hayes, Mrs. J. M. Jackson, Mr. and Mrs. P. W. O. Liddell and family, Miss H. McCloskie, Mr. and Mrs. A. W. McPhail, Mrs. F. J. Raven and family, Mr. R. N. Trueman and R. C. Young, Mrs. A. S. Bremner and daughter, Miss Katherine Silvers, Mr. Thomas Burke, Mr. and Mrs. C. L. Stone, Mr. A. J. H. Carlill, Mr. D. L. Hutcheson, Mr. and Mrs. W. B. Kennett, Mr. and Mrs. A. G. Robinson and the Reverend W. A. Main.

Dean Walker Tells Impressions On Eve Of Departure To England.

Dean Alfred J. Walker leaves Shanghai after 15 years service. A few days ago in an interview he gave several of the impressions he has received during his work here.

"Shanghai is like a university. It is a little world in itself and surrounded by Chinese. Like a university it has its influence for good or bad upon all who enter it. Things can be as small and petty here as the tea squabblings of dons wives or the jealousies of undergraduates. If you enter the university and endeavor to imbibe its real spirit you will be benefited by it and attain happiness in the work and recreation.

"If you would stand apart and refuse to like either its activities or its repose, then it will neither take you into its heart nor will it like you. So it is with Shanghai.

"My impression of Shanghai after 15 years work is that it is good. A fellow coming here is either the better, or very much the worse for his sojourn. It is up to himself. Like Shanghai, and like its best, and Shanghai will like you. Be out of sympathy with it and it will either forget you or dislike you."

This is a gist of what Dean Walker said.

Dean Walker was born, no matter how many years ago, in Lambeth, London. His father was a clergyman, his brother is a clergyman and so he is one of a family of clergyman. When it was time for him to go to school he gained admittance into the well known public school Merchant Taylors'. It is a coincidence that the new sub-dean, Mr. C. E. Spencer was also a scholar at the same school. It was the Dean's intention to proceed to St. John's College, Oxford when his school days were over but family matters made it necessary for him to go into the City instead and it was at that practical university that for five years he had the opportunity of studying men. He entered the offices of Lloyd's Registry and had much to do with the compiling of Lloyd's Register.

SANG HIS WAY THROUGH

But he never gave up the idea of one day becoming an undergraduate. His chance came at last. The Dean had, and still has, a fine voice. On his voice he won a choral scholarship and became a member of St. John's College, Cambridge and he practically sang his way, not only through college, but into the hearts of many at the university, among them his music master Dr. Garrett.

Leaving Cambridge with a good degree he made up his mind to take Holy Orders. Having satisfied the bishops that he was a fit and proper person he was ordained deacon by Archbishop Benson and later priest by Archbishop Temple.

The Dean has a good story to tell about the latter prelate. He was in his study when the mail arrived. Temple took his letters looked at the signatures and was seen to throw many into the waste paper basket without as much as glancing through them. These turned out to be anonymous. The Archbishop turned to the Dean and said: "They would no trouble to send me anonymous letters if they only knew what I did with them, would they?"

FIRST CAME TO NINGPO

St. John's Church, Tunbridge Wells, was the Dean's first curacy. It was here that he first knew what true happiness was. He looked, saw, was conquered by the lady who now reigns supreme in his affections and who by her sympathy and charm, has gained a host of friends in Shanghai—Mrs. Walker.

Leaving Tunbridge the Dean came out to China as Vice-Principal of Holy Trinity College Ningpo. After a short stay there he was called to Shanghai as Dean of Holy Trinity and just how well he has filled that position is well shown by the unanimous regret at his departure and by the many tokens of esteem that he carries to England with him.

Everyone here knows Dean Walker. He is a churchman, a scholar, a free mason, a brilliant speaker, an organiser, a fighter against vice and corruption, an educationalist, and on top of it all a real good fellow. He is going home to work. He has no intention of retiring. He would be thoroughly miserable if he had nothing to do. No, he is going home to work, to help, as he says the dear old church in England. He is certain to find something big to do. He is certain to have bishops clamoring for his services. He is certain to tackle his job and win out. He will always have the good wishes of this little world of Shanghai following him through his future career.

MIGHT HAVE STAYED

The Dean made a big fight only a short time ago to abolish pew rents. That is to do away with allowing seats to be bought by those who could pay the most for them. His aim was to make the

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ALLIES FEEL FRANCE ACTED HASTILY IN RUHR MATTER

Entente Not Prepared To Share Responsibility For Her Action

HAD OTHER PLANS

Felt Germany Should Have Been Allowed To Restore Order

DELICATE STATUS

British Occupational Army Will Not Serve On Police Duty

(*Reuter's Service*)

London, April 8.—It is learnt authoritatively that France acted entirely on her own responsibility in deciding to advance into the neutral zone, and that Great Britain, Italy, Belgium and America were all opposed to such action.

France's military move has caused an obviously delicate situation, and the British and French Governments are discussing the matter in the hope of easing the position.

When trouble broke out in the neutral zone it was essential to take steps to restore order. It was a question whether Allied or German forces should act. One proposal was that Germany should be made responsible for restoring order and be allowed to send forces to the Ruhr under the strictest guarantees, to be defined by Marshal Foch.

ALLIES PROPOSED THAT GERMANS RESTORE ORDER

The proposal provided that Allied officers should accompany the German troops in order to determine when their retirement was justified.

Another proposal was to leave the decision to the German Government, strictly providing that if the neutral zone was not evacuated immediately circumstances permitted, the Allies would exercise the option of occupying important German centers to enforce that end.

The German Government appears to have acted precipitately, and France responded by adopting the plan which was suggested as a last resort by the Allies as a whole. The Allies, with the exception of France, felt that Germany ought to restore order. They were opposed to the idea of their regular forces being called upon, except as a last resort to undertake what were virtually police duties.

BRITISH TROOPS WILL NOT DO POLICE WORK

France with her long experience of the German yoke and the proved worth of German assurances, evidently concluded with the moving up of troops into the neutral zone was undertaken with some ulterior object, and not solely with a view to restoring order.

France doubtless acted bona fide, but the immediate result is that the responsibility for her action cannot be shared by the Allies as a whole. Certainly there is no intention on the part of the British Government to allow

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BRITISH MINISTER IS IN SHANGHAI ON WAY TO PEKING

Mr. Beilby F. Alston, the new British Minister to China, arrived in Shanghai yesterday on the British cruiser Hawkins and was met at the Customs Jetty by the British Consul-General Sir Everard Fraser, Chairman A. Brooke-Smith of the Municipal Council, Judge Skinner Turner of the British Supreme Court, Mr. S. K. Chen of the Bureau for Foreign Affairs, the Japanese Consul-General, and members of the British Consular staff.

A guard of honor, made up of Shanghai Scottish, "A" Company, Customs Company and "B" Company of the Shanghai Volunteer Corps, was drawn up at the Customs Jetty and inspected by the new Minister who succeeds Sir John Jordon.

After the inspection Mr. Alston drove to the British Consulate-General with Sir Everard Fraser. The automobile was escorted by Sikh troopers in charger of Trooper Beale of the Police.

ALLIES FEEL FRANCE ACTED HASTILY IN RUHR MATTER

(Continued from Page 1)

British soldiers to act as police between hostile German factions. The view taken in London is that the British army of occupation is on the Rhine for a totally different purpose.

If and when the French suspicions of ulterior German motives and of deliberate flaunting of the terms of the peace treaty were to become accomplished facts the situation would instantly change. The Allies would doubtless be prepared to act vigorously and in concert, but for the time being no British soldier will take part in the occupation of German cities in the neuteral zone.

AMERICA'S OPINION SOUGHT BY FRANCE

Washington, April 7.—The French Ambassador has presented to Mr. Bainbridge Colby, the Secretary of State, a note from the French Government requesting the United States Government to express its opinion on the French occupation of German towns.

It is officially stated that no statement is likely to be made, but it is generally understood that America does not object to German troops entering the Ruhr provided that they are withdrawn as soon as normal tonditions are restored.

LAMONT FACES BIG TASK IN ARRANGING FOR NEW LOAN

(Continued from Page 1)

which the Anfu Club is so definitely opposed.

NO LOAN UNLESS CHECK IS PUT ON EXPENDITURES

It is needless to say, of course, that without supervision there can be no loan. It is unthinkable that the foreign bankers would even consider giving money without a complete check on its disposition. To do so not only would be morally reprehensible but it would also be a bad investment financially and, most important, it would result in an uprising and possibly a revolution, in the future if not now. For there are large numbers of Chinese who will not submit to a longer lease of life being given to the present governing classes by foreign money. Nor is it to foreign interests to do so. But it is unnecessary to labor this point. It is unnecessary perhaps even to mention it. It is too obvious.

It is to early to say what the scope of Mr. Lamont's proposals will be. There are those in foreign official circles who are in favor of a comprehensive scheme, including loans for railway and industrial purposes, disbandment, public works and the like under a big supervisory board. There are others who believe that it is hopeless to broach disbandment of troops and that the loan should be confined to railways and industrial development.

The theory of those who hold the latter belief is that it is quite impossible to get the government's consent to effective disbandment—that is, disbandment under foreign control—and that to insist on it is only to prejudice the chances of the whole project. In this view half a loaf would be better than none. On the other hand, there is an equally general belief that the first requisite is disbandment and that it is useless to consider any comprehensive reconstructive measures as long as there are parasitic armies exploiting and fattening on the country to the profit of bandit Tuchuns.

CONSORTIUM DEFEAT MEANS FOREIGN LOAN BOYCOTT

To the writer the latter seems an unanswerable argument. But if that course is taken it must be taken with full recognition that it probably means the defeat of the whole project.

Better, perhaps, defeated then, but if it is defeated this must be made clear to the Chinese government now and irrevocably: from now on not one copper of foreign money will be lent China by the Western Powers. From now on a rigid financial boycott must be declared against the Chinese government, a boycott that every western government must exercise its power to enforce. If the Japanese take advantage of it to press still further their encroachment in China with the connivance of the Chinese officialdom—well, that puts the challenge direct to the Chinese people.

JUST ARRIVED
TENNENT'S PILSENER BEER
In Cases (6 Dozen Pints) $13.00
In Cases (4 Dozen Quarts) $12.75
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25946.

Russian Film Artist Here

Miss E. E. Romanoff, the well known Russian cinema artist, who is a visitor in Shanghai for a few weeks. Miss Romanoff intends leaving for America after her Shanghai visit to fulfill a number of film engagements.

QUEST SOCIETY MEETING

"Does War Settle Anything?" is the fascinating problem set for the Quest Society's consideration tomorrow afternoon. Lieut. Leonard W. Jenner, R. F. A., will be the principal speaker and as a war veteran with four years experience in the great war behind him and a commission attained from the ranks, an interesting and practical opening to the discussion may be expected from him. The meeting takes place at 5:30 in the Royal Asiatic Society's hall, Museum Road, with Mr. A. J. Hughes in the Chair. It is open to the public.

Novelty!
Perfumes Grenoville
From Paris
Just arrived:
Victrix-Muguet d'Orby; Nuitde Mai; Prince Noir; Reverie; Lilas en fleurs; Violette de Parme; Rose Myrto
and others
Obtainable from:
AMERICAN DRUG COMPANY, 42 Nanking Road
MAISON DE PARFUMERIE, 40 Nanking Road
J. D. CHANG & CO., 83 Nanking Road
Sole agent in China:
Antoine Chiris
124a Szechuen Road
Manager: R. Hortefeux. Telephone Central 2350

CONFISCATION OF 'THE WHEEL' TRIED BY THE CHINESE

Violation Of Extraterritorial Treaties May Bring New Development

Readers will recall a small item recently published in The China Press to the effect that the property on North Honan Road formerly known as "The Wheel" was being turned into a charity hospital for Chinese. It now transpires that the premises have been seized by the Chinese military authorities without due process of law, although the house and grounds are foreign owned, leased and registered. The proceeding is said literally to amount to an attempt at confiscation in violation of the rights of foreigners under the extraterritorial treaties.

The Shanghai Mercury in this connection draws attention to the interdiction given by American Consul General Goodnow (then senior Consul) in 1904 when he said on behalf of the Consular body that:

> "No one has a right, within the Settlements or without, to enter the dwelling of any one without a proper warrant from the authorities of the nationality concerned. To quote this requires no argument. Any action otherwise is the action of a house breaker and justifies resistance by force."

The China Observer of yesterday discussing the case quotes a recent ruling of the British Supreme Court, in which Sir Havilland de Sausmarez ruled as follows:

"Rights as between Chinese and others are regulated by Treaty and it is perfectly certain that Chinese can exercise no jurisdiction in any matter of this kind in which any British subject is concerned. This is one of the matters which has always been considered one of the rights of extraterritoriality which is most important, namely, that the house of any person resident in the extraterritorial country is immune from visits by any one acting under the authority of any other court than that of his own nationality, and it seems to me that if we were to say that the Act quoted could protect an act of the nature that was done in this case we should be abandoning all the rights which have been secured by treaty and in fact acting in violation of the terms of treaties which confer certain rights to His Majority and which we are bound to respect."

It is probable that the Chinese military authorities base their action on the ground that the premises formerly were used for gambling purposes, but whatever their basis they appear to have muddled things, and we understand that interesting developments are expected, the rights of several different nationals being involved.

Government Names Board Of Education

(*Reuter's Service*)

Hongkong, April 10.—The Government has appointed a Board of Education for the purpose of assisting the Director of Education with advice on matters pertaining to the development and improvement of education in the Colony. Besides officials and missionaries representatives of the Chinese, Portugese and Indian communities will be appointed members of the Board.

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Wedding

FERGUSON-HEAL

Mr. Andrew J. Ferguson and Miss Daisy Catherine Heal were united in marriage at 3 o'clock Saturday afternoon, April 10, at St. Joseph's Cathedral, Rue Montauban, Rev. Father J. Crochet, officiating. The civil ceremony was performed at the British Consulate by Sir Everard Fraser, consul-general, at 11 a.m.

It was not a large wedding, only relatives and a few immediate friends of the bridal couple being in attendance, but it was a very pretty ceremony.

Mr. W. Abbott gave the bride away. Miss A. M. Donald attended as bridesmaid and Mr. T. P. Givens served as groomsman.

The bride was attired in a gown of white Jersey silk, with an overskirt of georgette crepe, trimmed with seed pearls. She wore a toque hat to match and veil. Her bouquet was of white roses and carnations.

The bridesmaid wore saxe-blue Jersey silk, trimmed with silver embroidery, and hat to match. Her bouquet was daffodils and asparagus fern.

Mr. Ferguson, who is a son of the late Mr. Hugh and Mrs. Ferguson of Oughterard, County Galway, Ireland, has been connected with the Shanghai Municipal Police for several years and at the time of his recent retirement was attached to Louza station.

His bride, daughter of Mr. J. Heal of Shanghai, has been a nurse at the Victoria Nursing Home and has a wide circle of friends in the Settlement.

Following the religious ceremony the relatives and immediate friends proceeded to No. 137 Dixwell Road, the home of the bride's family, where a rec... was held. The usual fell... toasts were drunk to the ... tion, and the guests were giv... opportunity of viewing the ... which were numerous and ... Within the next few da... bridal couple will sail for C... where they will make a ... moon tour for several ... Thereafter they will proc... Ireland where they will ... their home.

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PRESIDENT HOST TO 'Y' DELEGATES

Chief Executive Gives Warm Praise To Association For Work In China

Peking, April 7.—One thousand Y.M.C.A. delegates to the Tientsin 25th Anniversary Convention enjoyed the hospitality of President Hsu Shih-chang in the forbidden city in Peking yesterday. The delegates, who came to Peking by special train Tuesday morning, assembled at Hsin Hwa Men at 1 p.m., and were admitted to the palace grounds.

After spending more than an hour in roaming the beautiful walks, the delegates arrived at the Hall of Ceremonies, where they were received by the President.

The Chief Executive appeared in Chinese dress, and mounting a small rostrum at one side of the hall acknowledged the three ceremonial bows of the assembly. He then read a short address of welcome in Chinese, standing while the Master of Ceremonies read an English translation of his address and Mr. David Yui, general secretary of the national Y.M.C.A. made response expressing the thanks of the assembly for the unusual honor.

The President then bowed and retired, while the tired and hungry guests fell to the refreshments provided on the long tables in the tea rooms.

After the crowd had had its fill of refreshments it crossed the "Chung Hai" on the palace ground sampans and walked about Pei Hai and Coal Hill. It was nearly five o'clock when the delegates left the public grounds.

The address of President Hsu to his guests follows:

PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS

It is indeed a great event that on the occasion of the twenty-fifth anniversary of the founding of the Association movement in China in April of this year the Young Men's Christian Association has held a National Convention in Tientsin attended by the delegates of the Association from the different provinces for discussing further extension of its activities.

I am very glad to see this brilliant gathering in this hall. I consider also that a man can achieve success and contribute to the society solely because he devotes himself to study in his youth.

Our sage Mencius commented on the cultivation of barley in the following sense. Let the barley be sown and covered up; the ground being the same and the time of sowing likewise the same but finally there may be inequalities of produce; this is due to the unequal nourishment afforded by the rains and dews and to the different ways in which man has undertaken the work in reference to it. So it is with the young man. Were his foundation properly laid and consolidated and his progress towards the right path encouraged it is seldom that he would not live a successful and prosperous life. You gentlemen, impelled by the trend of world affairs has assumed responsibilities as pioneers of civilisation, and inspired with the Christian spirit have propagated the principle of humanity and justice. You have made remarkable progress in your work and have trained innumerable able men. You do not aim at immediate results and have therefore achieved great success. The Book of Changes says: "The virtuous man gradually incalculates morality among the masses." This is exactly what you are doing. A society to be perfect must be composed of men of perfect knowledge on whom depends also the prosperity or otherwise of a nation. Great indeed have been your contributions to the young Chinese and the Chinese Republic. Judging by what you have done in the past, I am confident that you will continue to make remarkable progress in the future.

Nast College Men Observe Arbor Day

(*China Press Correspondence*)

Kiukiang, April 7.—Monday April 5 was Ching Ming but William Nast College celebrated it as Arbor Day. About $50 worth of choice trees from the Department of Agriculture of Nankin University, were purchased for the event.

Efforts were made to have the Government schools join in the celebration. Shovels were borrowed from the soldiers. At 8 a.m. the students marched through the streets, of the city with the foreign and Chinese teachers each carrying a shovel as a gun of peace and conservation although other schools failed to join them, they were sure they were giving their countrymen an example of true patriotism, and they hope next year all the city schools will unite with them in helping to reforest this part of China.

A large number of the trees were planted near Shi Li Bu a small place on the road to Kuling, and the remainder were planted in other places in this locality.

Russian Assessor To Hear Trial Of Servant Plot Case

Cook Accused Of Attempted Murder Is Remanded By Mixed Court

The case of a Chinese cook who is charged with attempting to murder his master, W. Pertoff, at 291 Szechuen Road last January was called before American Assessor Tenney and Magistrate Yui in the Mixed Court yesterday. After inquiring into the status of the case the court ruled that it should be remanded to the Russian Assessor.

The cook, Hyui Tsz-nyien, is charged with having conspired with others of the Russian's house servants to murder the master and rob the house. It is alleged that the plotters struck the Russian over the head with a hammer, stabbed him with knives and fired shots at him.

FISHING BOAT IS RAMMED BY N. Y. K. LINER

Three Lives Believed To Have Been Lost In Fog Accident

A fishing boat was rammed by the N.Y.K. steamer Tientsin Maru early in the morning of April 3, according to information received yesterday, while the liner was making a passage from Hongkong to Shanghai. Two girls and an infant were lost and 20 of the fishing boat's complement, including three women, were rescued.

Damages in the amount of $2,500 were paid by the N.Y.K. company in settlement of the claim of the fishermen.

A dense fog had settled down at the time of the accident and although signals were given at regular intervals, the officers of the vessel say, the fishing boat drifted into the path of the liner.

Immediately after the collision a life boat was lowered and the people of the fisher were rescued but three were missing. A search was conducted but it was unavailing.

French Aviation Mission Guests At Dinner In Tokio

(*Reuter's Pacific Service*)

Tokio, April 9.—Colonel Foure nd the other members of the French Aviation Mission were the guests of honor at a farewell inner given by the Minister of War this evening. The mission ill leave for home on the Shinyo Maru on April 12.

Airplane Used In Australian Flight Badly Damaged

(*Reuter's Service*)

Rangoon, April 6.—Lieutenants Parrer and Macintosh landed at Moulmein (Lower Burma) on neven ground damaging their nachine. They will be delayed ome days before continuing their ight to Australia.

DR HYKES TAKES HIGH OFFICE IN MASONIC ORDER

(Continued from Page 1)

our standard but I shall strive to ttain in some measure to it."

EPLIES TO DR. IVY

In reply to Dr. Ivy, Dr. Hykes aid:

"I am not insensible of the ob gations and responsibilities which ttach to the position into which I ave been inaugurated, but your marks have so impressed them pon me as to make me apprehenive as to my ability to meet them. realise that the appointment of a ew chief forms an era in district Free Masonry either for good or vil; and that the order progresses r retrogrades according to his ctivity or lukewarmness. In other vords, the District Grand Master as largely in his hands the sucess, usefulness and reputation of he lodges committed to his care; s well as the good of the craft enerally.

"In all positions of trust and sponsibility I have had before me n ideal to the attainment of which have worked. I have the same onight in the office which has been trusted to me. I fear I cannot ealise it, but the higher the aim he greater the attainment. At ny rate, I shall strive and if I can n any measure approach what you nd Right Worshipful Brother Ransom have accomplished I shall e satisfied."

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77 ROUTE VALLON

News Brevities

Last night the Astor House Hotel gave a souvenir dinner dance at which considerable ingenuity was displayed in the presentation of souvenirs to the guests. The gifts took the shape of a bottle of Heidsieck's Monopole Red Top Champagne artistically decorated. Messrs. Garner, Quelch and Co., are the local agents of the wine.

* * *

An interesting feature of today's Public Band concert is to be the singing of Mrs. G. Zalsman. She is to give three numbers by Debussy, "Air de Lia," from "L'Infant Prodigue," "Les Cloches" and "Mandolines."

* * *

Mr. Feng Chih-tsing, secretary of the Chinese consulate-general in Mexico, and Miss Edith Muriel Bew are to be married at the Cantonese Union Church here at 3 o'clock next Wednesday afternoon, April 14. The bride-to-be is a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. George Kwok Bew. Her father is managing director of the Wing On Company. A reception will be held at the Great Eastern Hotel at 6 o'clock in the evening.

* * *

New post boxes are being placed on streets in various parts of the Settlement by the Chinese postal authorities.

* * *

The spring drive of boys from the Y.M.C.A. for more sanitary conditions in Shanghai has begun. The lads are traveling about the Settlement giving lectures on hygiene and urging the people to clean up about their premises.

* * *

Sir Havilland and Lady de Sausmarez will board the Empress today by a special tender at 9 a.m. this morning instead of by the usual 10 o'clock tender.

* * *

Renewed efforts are being made by the Chinese authorities to round up the 130 prisoners from Longwha prison who are still at liberty following a jail break there some time ago. The civil governor has issued explicit orders that the men, many of whom are under long term sentences, be recaptured and returned to the prison.

* * *

A memorial service in honor of Mrs. Chen Kung-chih is to be held this afternoon at 2 o'clock at the Chin Woo Athletic Association headquarters.

* * *

Major Robert B. Ransom of the 15th United States Infantry, stationed at Tientsin, arrived in Shanghai last night accompanied by his wife and will spend a short vacation with his father, Dr. S. A. Ransom of 4 Kinnear Road. Major Ransom is a graduate of West Point in the class of 1917 and this is his first visit to Shanghai.

* * *

Nebraska members of the Shanghai American colony gathered at the home of Judge Lobingier on Friday evening for a dinner in honor of Mr. and Mrs. William Newton and Miss Newton of Omaha and Mr. and Mrs. Hooper, now of New York who are making extended tours of the Far East. The other guests including Dr. and Mrs. W. G. Hiltner, Mr. and Mrs. Wentworth, Mr. and Mrs. Madsen, Dr. and Mrs. Connolly and Mr. and Mrs. N. E. Lurton. After the dinner selections were read from Nebraska authors.

* * *

The King's Daughters desire to draw attention to the fact that the use of their Library Reading Room is free to any lady over the age of 13, every day between the hours of 9 a.m. and 8 p.m. Those desirous of using and taking away books from the library may do so upon payment of a subscription fee of $2.00 per year. The reading room is on the first floor of The King's Daughters' premises at 5 Soochow Road.

* * *

Advices from the London Office of the Mercantile Bank of India, Ltd. state that at the forthcoming annual general meeting to be held on April 20, the Board of Directors will recommend a final dividend of 7 percent, making 14 percent for the year, on the "A" and "B" shares, plus a bonus of 2 percent. both less income tax; that £50,000 be added to reserve and £95,000 carried forward.

* * *

The last local performance of The Jewish Dramatic-Operette Company will be given Wednesday evening in the Apollo theater when the company will present "The Brave Lovka" at a benefit performance for Mr. and Mrs. Lebedeff. "The Brave Lovka" is a comic operette in three parts and offers exceptional opportunity for members of the company to reveal their stage talents. A synopsis of the play may be obtained now by application at the theater. The curtain Wednesday evening will rise promptly at 9.15 p.m.

* * *

Five houses on Mai Lee Road, Chapei, west of Dixwell Road, were damaged by fire early yesterday morning. The Shanghai Fire Department went to the rescue, checked the flames and left the damping down operations to the Chapei Brigade.

* * *

Mr. Levi L. Barbor, a Detroit manufacturer, has left to the University of Michigan property capable of producing $2,367 in rentals with the stipulation that it is to be used for educating women of the Far East.

* * *

At the Sunday Service League meeting this afternoon the Reverend H. K. Wright of the Christian Literature Society will speak on "The Live of God." The meeting will be held at Martyrs' Memorial Hall.

* * *

Enlarged quarters of the local Shanghai Association of the Y.W.C.A. at 11A Quinsan Road will be open for inspection on Friday and Saturday afternoons from 4 to 7 o'clock.

* * *

The Central Division of the Fire Department was called to 48 Peking Road shortly before 8 o'clock last night to deal with a small fire in a cotton shop. The damage was slight.

PRINCE OF WALES ENTERTAINED ON U. S. BATTLESHIP

Royal Visitor In San Diego Addresses Big Crowd—Next Stop Is Honolulu

(*Reuter's Service*)

San Diego, April 9.—Warships and seaplanes went out to meet the Renown on her arrival here this morning, The Prince of Wales was welcomed by Governor Stephens and Vice-Admiral Williams and afterwards proceeded on board the U.S.S. New Mexico the Admiral's flagship where he was entertained at luncheon. All business ceased while the city entertained the Prince. His Royal Highness, standing up in his motor car, addressed an audience of twenty thousand. The speech was repeated through a megaphone. The Prince will leave at noon tomorrow for Honolulu.

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You have only to write to Oxford and you will be sent, free of charge, the Syllabus of any Course you select together with full particulars of the College and how you can join it.

List of Courses.

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e Logic
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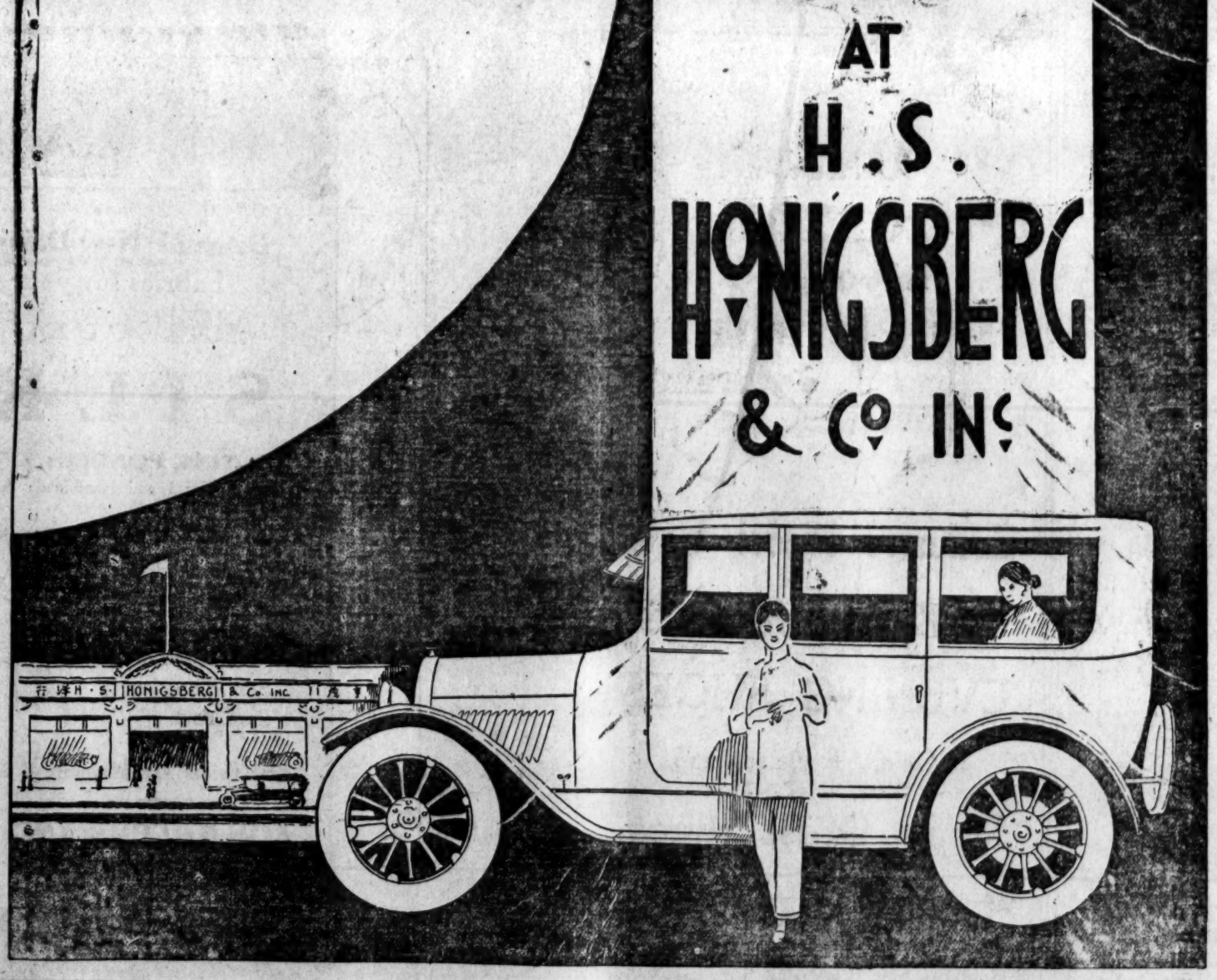

Sir Havilland De Sausmarez Has Had Interesting Career

(Continued from Page 1)

Cathedral as open as Nanking Road.

He would give people seats; the deaf, the infirm, the cripple, the blind, but his soul abhorred the idea of letting the best seats to those who were better endowed in this world's goods than their neighbors.

His scheme was to get churchmen to guarantee the expenses of the church by voluntary subscription rather than by pew rents. In other words he would have voluntary aid rather than compulsory.

His scheme did not meet with the approval of subscribers at the annual meeting. If it had passed he would have stayed to bee it through and that would have meant another five years of office. Needless to say the Dean did not tell his people this, it would have been too much in the nature of a threat to come from so good a sportsman as Dean Walker.

Anyhow the doing away with pew rents would certainly have meant a longer stay on the part of the Dean.

"I have always worked to make the Cathedral Services beautiful and especially, intelligible" was one of the last things the Dean had to say in his interesting talk. "I leave Shanghai with many regrets; I leave with many anticipations."

The Dean will always follow the work of the church in Shanghai. Churchmen and churchwomen will always follow the Dean's work wherever he may be. And so on both sides it is:

"Good bye, God be with you."

Nearly thirty years service in the various British courts in Africa and the East, twenty-one as judge of the Supreme Court in Turkey and China, in which time none of his decisions has been over-ruled, has led Judge Sir Havilland Walter de Sausmarez, into many strange places and through countless novel experiences. A tame leopard ambling into his court room at the heels of a defendant, scheming natives of many tribes, bold foreign adventurers, slave trained swindlers of every sort and description and a myriad of other characters known to most of us only in story books have united to make the jurist's stay in this part of the world a most interesting one.

Sir Havilland, who is not only Judge of the British Supreme Court for China but is also Judge of the Court of Appeal at Hongkong, has presided in Shanghai since 1905 which is a term three years longer than any served by a predecessor.

ACTIVE IN WAR WORK

In addition to official honors Sir Havilland and Lady de Sausmarez have been leaders in Shanghai social life and were foremost in war work during the world conflict.

Sir Havilland enjoys telling a joke on himself in connection with the Mesopotamia Comfort Fund, which, by the way, he instituted here. Chancing to pick up the London Gazette some time after the funds had been forwarded, the jurist had a hearty laugh when he discovered that the Shanghai contribution was attributed to "Mrs. Sausmarez of Shanghai." The explanation is that in forwarding telegrams to headquarters Sir Havilland signed them simply "Sausmarez."

"Naturally they suspected that a woman was behind it because of the wonderful war achievements of the women," said Sir Havilland.

Sir Havilland took his B. A. at Trinity College, Cambridge, and became a barrister-at-law in the Inner Temple in 1884. Leaving home in 1890 he set out for Lagos, West Africa, where he was acting attorney-general of the colonies for 8 months.

SERVED IN ZANZIBAR

Going to Zanzibar as vice-consul and assistant judge in 1892 he held that position until 1897.

Appreciation of his work in Zanzibar resulted in Sir Havilland being appointed to the British Supreme Consular Court of the Ottoman Dominions at Constantinople as assistant judge. He retained that post until 1903 when he was elevated to the judgeship. He had been acting judge at various time since about a year after his arrival at Constantinople.

In 1905 the jurist was knighted and was assigned to the judgeship of the British Supreme Court for China and Korea. It was not until 1912 that a third judge was added to Court of Appeal at Hongkong. The post was offered to Sir Havilland who undertook it in addition to his by no means light duties here and has since proved that his faith in his ability to carry the extra load was not unjustified.

INVESTIGATED POLICE

Sir Havilland has taken a most active interest in municipal affairs since his arrival in Shanghai. He has presided at almost every ratepayers' meeting since he landed from Constantinople and was chairman of the commission which conducted the police inquiry in 1907. His recommendations were carried out in the committee's report and Colonel C. D. Bruce, who was appointed captain-superintendent after the inquiry, acted largely on these findings.

His war work was extensive and varied, but dealt largely with the financial direction of the local organisations.

The jurist is one of the broadest-minded and most approachable men imaginable and will discuss freely any subject not appertaining to his own achievements or matters connected with his present official duties. He enjoys relating to his friends anecdotes of incidents that have happened in courts in other lands in days gone by. Some of them are most amusing.

LEOPARD IN COURT

One of the most laughable experiences, although it looked as though it might be anything but amusing at the time, befell Sir Havilland at Lamu where he had gone to hold a special session of court. The judge was on the bench and the defendant was summoned to appear.

He did—with a leopard following docilely at his heels.

When the witness was seated the leopard crawled under his chair.

The court room was not large, in fact, it was very, very small. And as Sir Havilland looked over the wild animal, well within springing distance of the bench, the room seemed to grow smaller and smaller.

There appeared to be nothing in the legal tomes bearing upon a case of the kind and so Sir Havilland established a special rule forbidding leopards, tigers, lions, bears or any other wild animals of any kind whatsoever from attending court unless summoned there by the presiding magistrate.

COURT NO BEAR GARDEN

"I considered the possibility of the case going against the defendant," and Sir Havilland, "and I saw no reason why I should be exposed to the fury of a disappointed litigant armed with a leopard; so I said that I refused to allow His Majesty's Court to be turned into a bear garden, a leopard garden or any other kind of a garden and declined to proceed until the noxious beast had been removed."

Speaking of the small court room at Lamu, Sir Havilland said that in his experiences in the Far East he has encountered some remarkable conditions. In some of the courts, in which he sat, the furniture, at least, "was pretty near the origin of things."

Telling of his first Extraterritorial Court in Zanzibar, Sir Havilland described the furnishings and an incident connected with them that gives a good idea of the guile of the natives there. He said:

A PRIMITIVE COURT ROOM

"We sat in a walled-in part of the veranda of the British Agency. The furniture consisted of a table and chair for the judge, one or two chairs for the officers and interpreters and two desks with chairs for the parties and their counsel down each side of the court. The dais was covered with linoleum; this apparently insignificant detail was nevertheless important, for with Mohammedans it is imperative that to show respect they should uncover their feet when upon the carpet of their host.

"I frequently had to invite an Arab sheik, for one reason or another, to take a seat on the bench and his disinclination to bare his feet to the linoleum, though natural, was I thought sometimes made an excuse to show discourtesy.

"It was an awkward situation, as I could not openly take offense, but the first thing I did when we moved into more spacious quarters was to demand a carpet for the bench."

DIGNITY IS DRENCHED

Sir Havilland was always careful to maintain before the natives the dignity of the British courts but, after an experience on the Island of Pemba, he learned to be cautious about the methods he used.

With a view to impressing the natives of the island the magistrate decided to hold court in the open air, choosing a beautiful site on the brow of a bluff overlooking the sea. He caused a desk and chair to be placed for himself under the canopy of a splendid mango tree and court was opened.

But it did not remain in session long. A severe tropical storm burst over the island and the mango tree did not prove to be rain-proof. A hasty adjournment was taken and Court and litigants hastened with more speed than dignity to the Consulate where the trial was resumed. Sir Havilland says he is under the impression that no more attempts have been made on Pemba to hold an open-air session of court.

FROWNS ON EVASIONS

Technicalities are of no avail for the evil-doer who comes before Sir Havilland, as was shown one day in Zanzibar when a European adventurer was arrested for swindling his carriers. The swindler claimed immunity from trial in the Court of Zanzibar because the offense was committed outside its jurisdiction. Admitting that contention, Sir Havilland announced that his commission included authority under an Order in Council which gave him jurisdiction the limits of which were "The Continent of Africa and the Island of Madagascar, together with the teritorial waters, whether inland or otherwise, adjacent thereto."

Whereupon, calling on "a long-legged American friend" to accompany him, the jurist caused his court to be packed up and set off inland for a week's jaunt. At the end of the journey a special court was convened under a wayside tree and judgment given.

But the joke was on Sir Havilland and his friend after all. When they got home they found they had contracted the worst attack of fever they'd ever had.

His fight for Anglo-American cooperation, his desire to foster always better relations between the American and British residents of Shanghai and his efforts in behalf of the two American candidates to the Municipal Council a year ago are some of the acts of Mr. Stephen which has made him loved and respected by Shanghai Americans. Chinese appreciation of Mr. Stephen has been manifested again and again in the last two weeks when he has been the guest of honor at dinners given by Chinese organisations.

KNOWN THROUGH FAR EAST

He leaves here just before work starts on the new building of the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank, a five-story structure to cost Taels 2,000,000 and which will cover a total of 62,000 feet. It has been Mr. Stephen's pet idea to construct the finest bank building in the Far East for Shanghai and work is expected to start on it next month.

Known throughout the Far East, Mr. Stephen has a host of friends, not only in Shanghai, but in Manila, Hongkong, Java, India and the Straits Settlements. When he left Manila to come to take charge of the Shanghai Branch, Mr. Stephen was tendered a banquet by Mr. Cameron Forbes, then Governor General of the Philippines, at which the Governor General stated that no other single individual of any nationality had aided him so much in his administration as had Mr. Stephen.

IN SHANGHAI TEN YEARS

The latter's experience throughout the Far East, his observations of British and Dutch colonial government made him a warm friend and a valued adviser to Governor General Forbes.

Mr. Stephen was sent to Manila in charge of the branch of the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation in that city in 1906. He was manager of the branch in Penang before that, receiving the appointment in 1902, 20 years after he joined the London branch of the Bank as a junior clerk. He came to Hongkong in 1885 and afterwards served in Java and India. From Manila he came to Shanghai where he has served for ten years.

Hongkong BankHead Among Those Sailing On Empress Today

Mr. A. G. Stephen, who has been manager of the Shanghai Branch of the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation since 1910, leaves for England via America on the Empress this morning. Mr. Stephen, who will be accompanied by Mrs. Stephen and their two children, will be away from the Far East during the Summer and Autumn and will probably return in November or December. He does not intend to retire but may have charge of some other branch of the institution for which he has labored since 1882 when he comes back to the East.

Members of the American and Chinese communities regret the departure of Mr. Stephen as much as does the British community.

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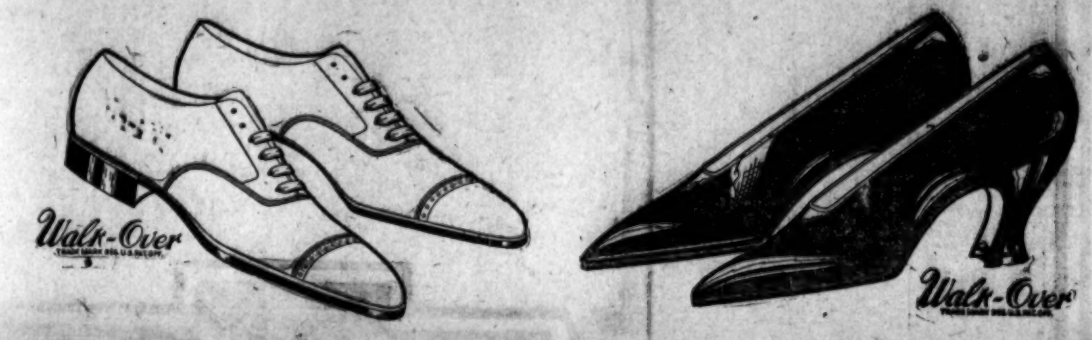

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SONG SERVICE TRANSFERS TO MASONIC HALL

Growth Of Organisation Is Cause Of Change Of Meeting Place

Rapid growth of the American Song Service has caused the organisation to arrange to hold future meetings in the Masonic Hall, 30 The Bund, instead of in the Palace Hotel as formerly. The first Song Service in the new quarters will take place 5:30 o'clock this afternoon.

The speaker today will be Rev. Edwin Marx of Nanking. Mrs. E. M. Dunning will sing.

Explaining the change of headquarters, the secretary, Mr. A. Q. Adamson, said:

"The Masonic Hall will easily accommodate the large Song Service attendance which has at last crowded us out of the Palace Hotel, where the service has been held for more than two years. A word of appreciation is due the management of the Palace Hotel for permitting the Song Service to hold its meetings in their building, at no little inconvenience to themselves. When it is remembered that it has been necessary to move all the chairs from the dining room for our use and then replace them before serving dinner, the extent to which we have disturbed the hotel service may be partially realised. In addition to this the large numbers attending the Song Service have completely monopolised the elevators for a considerable period at an hour when the hotel travel is above average. The Song Service Committee on behalf of all those who attend the meetings, wishes to take this opportunity to thank the Palace Hotel Managers for this very cordial treatment which has been extended to Americans in Shanghai.

"The singing at the American Song Service has been marked for its life and the evident enjoyment of all who have participated. At the Masonic Hall there is a pipe organ of splendid tone, and the use of this instrument will undoubtedly add much to the enjoyment of all who like good singing.

"One of the main objects of the Song Service has been to promote 'getting acquainted.' We have done very well at this and the habit has become well established during the past. The Masonic Hall, fortunately, lends itself to our requirements for social intercourse before and after the service. This change of meeting place marks another stage of our growth and success. As an organisation the Song Service is coming more and more to serve Americans in Shanghai in a way that makes this far away city seem more like home than it otherwise would."

American Securities Sought By Britain

(Reuter's Service)

London, April 7.—The Treasury will shortly make an offer for the purchase of certain American dollar securities. The lists of the securities affected and the prices offered will be exhibited at the Stock Exchanges.

This step is part of the Treasury's preparations for paying off the British portion of the Anglo-French Loan which matures in the Autumn.

OVER 1800 RECENT OUTRAGES IN ERIN LAID TO SINN FEIN

Thirty-Six Murders Since First Of Year—Women Home-Rulers In U.S. Freed

(Reuter's Service)

London, April 8.—The official return of Sinn Fein outrages in Ireland from January 1, 1919 to March 29, last shows that the number of outrages totalled 1,809, of which 588 took place in Munster, 269 in Leinster, 137 in Connaught, and 95 in Ulster.

The outrages include 36 murders, five of civilians; 81 cases of firing at persons (55 at the police, 12 at the military and 14 at civilians) 32 assaults; 426 raids for arms: 47 incendiary fires: 54 cases of firing into dwellings (into police premises, 24 cases; into civilian premises 30.)

Washington, April 7.—The Irish Women Home-Rulers arrested for picketing the British Embassy have been released on bail of $1,000. Considerable interest is being taken in the arrest of two women charged with assaulting the pickets. One of these, Miss Stanton, claims descent from Mr. Stanton, who was Secretary of War under President Lincoln. She is said to have been social secretary to Mr. Page when he was Ambassador in Rome.

SHANGHAI PEOPLE VISIT WARSHIPS

Banquet Is Served In Honor Of Commander Of Dutch Cruisers

Members of the Netherlands colony here and the people of Shanghai as a whole extended a warm welcome yesterday to Commodore Bentz van den Berg and the officers and men of the Dutch cruisers Tromp and Hertog Hendrik.

From 9:30 to 11:30 o'clock in the morning and from 2 to 5 o'clock in the afternoon there was a constant flow of visitors to the vessels. The Commodore and his aids received the visitors cordially and the Shanghai people expressed their pleasure at the arrival of the visitors. This is the first time a Dutch warship has been in Shanghai harbor since 1912.

The cruisers are berthed off the Chinese Bund and are sister ships of 6,000 tons displacement with a speed of 16 knots. Capt. Boeser commands the Tromp and the Hendrick is commanded by Capt. Sluys. Each has a crew of 350 men, with two guns of 24 centimeters, four of 15 centimeters, four of 7.5 centimeters and others of 3.7 centimeters.

Last evening a banquet was served in honor of the Commodore at the Astor House by members of the local Netherlands colony. Eighty-five persons were present and it was a brilliant affair.

Tomorrow from 11:30 a.m. to 12:30 p.m. the Acting Consul General for the Netherlands will hold a reception at 17 Route de Soeurs in honor of the Commodore.

Opium Smokers Are Given Heavy Fines

Opium smokers and dealers who appeared before Japanese Assessor Hayashida and Magistrate Loh in the Mixed Court yesterday were out of luck. One smoker arrested in the Hongkew district was fined $20, another Chinese charged with keeping opium for sale was fined $50 and a third charged with opium smoking forfeited $10 cash bail.

DANIELS BANKS ON NAVY FOR FLIGHT ACROSS PACIFIC

Hopes United States Plane Will Make Long Air Journey Within Two Years

(Reuter's Service)

Washington, April 8.—Mr. Daniels, Secretary of the Navy, told the Senate Naval Committee today that he hoped that in about two years or less the United States would have an aeroplane that had flown across the Pacific.

Mr. Daniels said that at present no details of the proposed Trans-Pacific flight had been settled.

The subject of a Trans-Pacific flight was brought up during the discussion by the Committee of the provisions in the annual Naval Bill for the reservation at the national museum of the N. C. 4, the first seaplane, to complete the Trans-Atlantic flight.

NAVY 'Y' ENTERTAINMENT

Last evening the usual "Y" at home dinner was followed by a fine program and three young ladies from McTyeire's School rendered numbers as follow:

Miss See, reading, Miss Tsao, Chinese flute, Miss Wong, piano. Also numbers were rendered by Miss Geran, piano, Mr. William Lockwood, violin, accompanied by Mr. Edward Lockwood at the piano.

The last part of the program consisted of a Pathe program of moving pictures in the gymnasium.

Mrs. C. E. Crane acted as the hostess of the evening.

Piece Goods And Yarn

Messrs. Ilbert and Co. write as follows in their report dated April 9:—

There has been a quiet market, broken up by the Easter holidays, but clearances of goods from stock have continued freely, as money is abundant. In the yarn section also, demand is quiet and the tendency of prices lower, although dealers have so far declined to sell at reduced values offered by Szechuen merchants. Home markets are quiet, but manufacturers' prices are well fortified by their full engagements.

Grey Shirtings, 8¼ lbs.—Sales have been brought to our notice in the following:—Two Black Joss at Tls. 5.75, Round Red Stag at Tls. 5.50, Blue and Gold Globe at Tls. 5.05, Golden Eagle at Tls. 5.00, Two Horses at Tls. 4.85.

Auction market steady.

7 lbs. We hear of the following sales:—Blue Bell at Tls. 3.86, Soldier at Tls. 3.75, and Horseman at Tls. 3.60.

Prices at auction steady.

9-11 lbs. Sales are reported in 10 lbs. as follows:—Large Stags Head at Tls. 7.75, and Double Fish at Tls. 7.00.

No material change in auction values.

12 lbs. 36 inch.—Business is reported in Round Blue Dragon at Tls. 9.75, Wild Soldier at Tls. 9.75, and Vase and Flower at Tls. 8.80 Auction market steady.

White Shirtings.—Our market has been somewhat irregular with no material change from last week's prices. We hear of the following sales Gold Monster at Tls. 10.25, Round Blue Stag at Tls. 9.85, Nine Blue Horses at Tls. 9.80, Two Dragons (400) at Tls. 9.60. Women and Flower at Tls. 8.16, Five Gold Bells at Tls. 8.00, and Five Colored Bells at Tls. 8.00.

American Drills.—We have one sale to record in P.M.C Dragon at Tls. 8.60.

Jeans.—Our auction market has ruled slightly firmer than last week. We have no private sales to record.

Dyed and Fancy Cottons.—Market somewhat irregular with Fast Blacks showing a further decline. Venetians quiet but steady.

Cotton.—A quiet tone continues to prevail with, practically speaking, no business to report. Quotations are slightly changed and may be given as follows:—Tungchow Tls. 33.00 to Tls. 32.50, Steam Ginned Tls. 28.00 to Tls. 27.50, Taichong Tls. 29.00 to Tls. 28.50, Ordinary Shanghai Tls. 28.00 to Tls. 27.50. Hankow Grades Tls. 27.50 to Tls. 27.00 Shensi No. 1 at Tls. 33.25 to Tls. 32.75. Market rather weak at the close.

Reuter's cables quote Liverpool prices as follows: Good Middling American at 27.76d, Egyptian Sakellaridis at 83.00d and M. G. Bengals a 16.00d per lb.

Local Yarn.—Demand from the country is rather slack and quiet, consequently we have no business to report.

Indian Yarn.—We have no sales to record.

Siccawei Weather Reports

9.—The two high centers keep their respective positions in Japan and China. A depression begins to form in Mongolia, NW of Peking, and to move towards Chihli. The wind begins to blow towards the low area, in the N; NE breezes to the South of the Yellow sea. Same weather, cloudy or fine in the N. Overcast or rainy in the S.

10.—The pressure continues to decrease, owing to the N depression. The NE breezes continues still to prevail. Overcast but rather fine weather.

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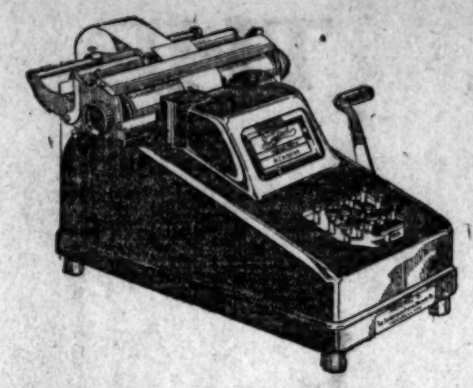

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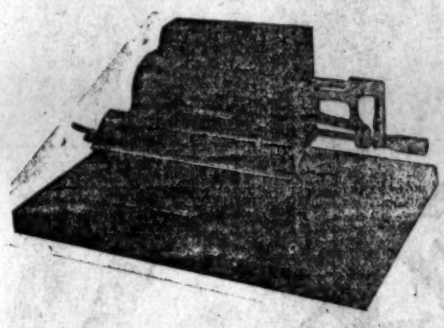

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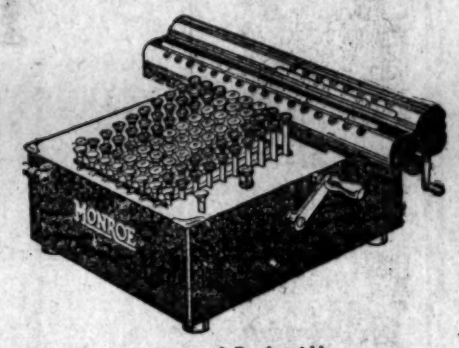

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FRENCH FAVOR STRONG POLAND

Wants Nation Safeguarded From Encroachment By Soviet Russia

COUNTERPOISE TO GERMAN

Suspicious Of Bolshevist Overtures, Which Leave A Way For Conquest Open

BY WALTER DURANTY
(*New York Times*)

Paris, March 2.—There are indications that a speedy resumption of relations between the Allies and Soviet Russia is by no means such a certainty as many people imagined after last week's decision of the Supreme Council in London to send a League of Nations commission into Russia to prepare the modus operandi of the commercial intercourse.

The first comments of the "inspired" French press were to the effect that the London announcement was merely an elaborate and "face saving" method of granting peace and recognition to the Bolsheist Government within a brief period. There followed a flood of stories from Bolshevist or pro-Bolshevist sources about advantageous peace terms that the Bolsheviki were said to be offering to all and sundry.

It was reported, too, that Poland and the Baltic States were about to hold a conference at Warsaw with a view to following the allied lead by negotiating peace with the Soviets. But during the last few days a somewhat different note is beginning to be heard here. It has come to be recognised that the hope which Lloyd George was said to entertain of reducing the cost of living in Western Europe by utilising the alleged huge stocks of Russian wheat and raw materials is founded upon delusion. Indeed, the first and most notable consequence of the resumption of relations between Soviet Russia and Esthonia appears to have been a sudden and tremendous rise in the cost of living in the latter country.

FOCH VISIT DOUBTED

Meanwhile the Polish Diet has had rejected by a big majority the Socialist proposal to make peace with the Soviets immediately, and an interview printed by a French newspaper with the Polish President, General Pilsudski, attributing to him a desire to end hostilities as soon as possible has been repudiated.

There have been, too, a series of mysterious reports that Marshal Foch is on the eve of a visit to the Polish capital. On each occasion denial has followed, but the report crops up again. In the Matin's despatch from its Warsaw correspondent announcing the Marshal's expected arrival and stating that the inhabitants are preparing triumphal arches and decorations for his reception the correspondent's interview with General Henrys, the head of the French Military Mission in Poland concludes with this significant phrase:

"Finally," said General Henrys with a smile, "Marshal Foch is coming to Warsaw to see realised Bismarck's prediction—the constitution of a strong French Army upon the Vistula."

Of course the speaker didn't mean actual French troops. The phrase refers to an army of Poland, French trained and French in sympathy and ideals, but it shows that the head of the French mission believes that his country is about to make a striking and successful bid for influence in Poland.

At the Polish Legation here it was stated this afternoon that "no immediate visit of Marshal Foch to Warsaw is contemplated," and the Temps announces that the Marshal will be the guest of honor at a dinner here next Saturday.

RUSSIAN PROBLEM

These curious contradictions seem to be an appropriate accompaniment to the mass of rumors and inexactitudes which cloud the Russian question at present. Tonight the Temps editorially promises something in the nature of a clue to the mystery. The writer dismisses as absurd the argument that Europe can be fed from the Russian granaries and says that Russo-Polish relations are the key to the Russian problem. Will the Allies, he asks, abandon Poland, their ally, in her present anxious and uncertain situation?

To help the Soviets reorganise the railroads or even to permit that without first safeguarding Polish interests, it is held, would be nothing less than a crime. Still less, the article proceeds, must Germany be allowed free access to Russia now, either under the pretext of commercial missions or otherwise, lest her help, in default of that of the Allies, may be utilised by the Bolsheviki to enable them to crush Poland.

The meaning of all this is clear enough. The French are by no means satisfied with the British policy of a resumption of relations with the Soviets in which, however, they concurred last week. Even then they did so unwillingly and it was understood that their concession on this point was not uninfluenced by England's concurrence in the French desire that Turkish sovereignty be retained at Constantinople.

Now the French see that there is a storm of protest in England against the latter decision, and they are wondering whether Lloyd George will be able to stick to his bargain. This doubt makes them less pleased with the Russian scheme than ever.

From the French viewpoint it is the effect of the scheme on the position of Poland that is all important. It cannot be too strongly emphasised that a strong Poland is a cornerstone of the whole French foreign policy.

COUNTERPOISE TO GERMANY

Especially since the hopeless failure of the Russian reactionaries, whose success might have put back Russia on her old footing as a strong force friendly to France in eastern Europe, France sees none save Poland who can assume a position of counterpoise against Germany's physical superiority over France. For her future's sake, it is held that counterpoise must exist. It is not too much to say that if France really delivers Poland, threatened with disaster, she will be prepared to make the utmost possible sacrifices to avert it.

It is beginning to look more and more, according to a view expressed here, as if peace with the Bolsheviki would bring about that disaster, not necessarily by a military defeat, but by internal disintegration. France has not yet made up her mind on the subject and until she is certain she is loath to take any extreme steps or do anything that might indicate a marked divergence from the policy of England. But things are tending in that direction and the report of Foch's visit to Warsaw is less of an untruth than the casting before of the shadow of a coming event.

As far back as the beginning of January the French succeeded in bringing together the Letts and Poles, who co-operated successfully in the offensive that liberated Dvinsk and Letgalen province from the Bolsheviki. If the independence of both peoples will be gravely endangered by peace with the Soviets, if they both firmly believe so and if this belief is shared by France, it will mean that the whole Russian situation, which appeared to be developing on the lines desired by the Bolsheviki, may soon be profoundly modified.

Serious Outbreak In Lexington, Kentucky

State troops hold off mob in Lexington. INTERNATIONAL

This photograph, showing the mob of frenzied citizens before the Capitol Building in Lexington, Kentucky, was made shortly after a withering fire had been poured into the crowd by State troops defending William Lockett, a negro, who was found guilty of brutally assaulting and murdering ten-year-old Geneva Hardman, a white girl. The mob bent on lynching the negro stormed the Capitol Building. Six people were killed by the fire of the soldiers and many more injured.

Professions Form Federation In Paris

Paris, February 14.—A federation of French intellectual workers similar to the Conseil General du Travail (General Labor Council) is being organised here. The movement was launched at a meeting held early this week, which was attended by artists, authors, newspaper men, professors, lawyers and physicians. It was declared that men who are members of the liberal professions must organise not only to guarantee that the war heroes among them will be properly cared for, but that their interests are protected generally.

It is proposed to open headquarters in Paris which will be an art center. It was suggested that Germany, responsible for the death of so many professional men and for the destruction of so many libraries and museums, should be made to defray a part of the expense of furnishing the headquarters.

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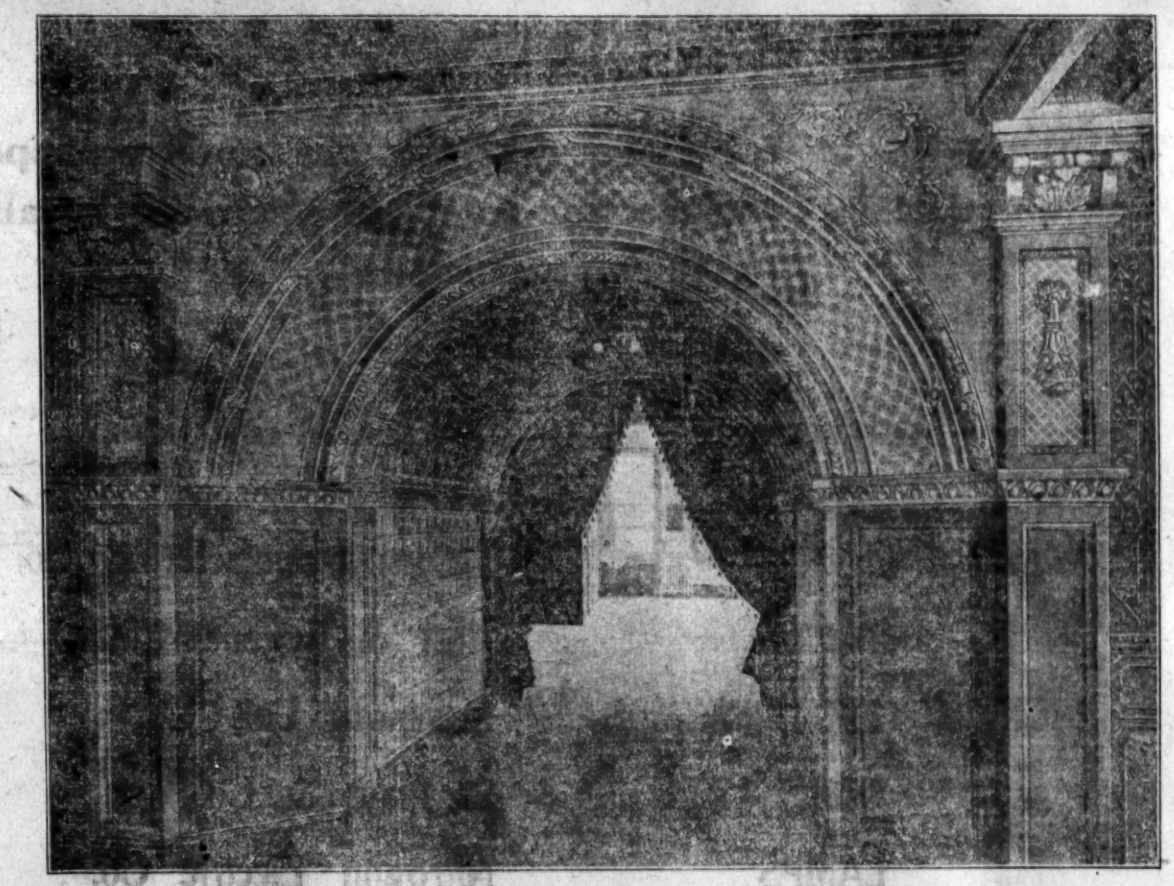

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NEW TREATMENT FOR TUBERCULOSIS

Physician Now In New York Declares He Has Found Means To Fight Disease

ATTACK GERM CAPSULE

Recents Attitude Of Surgeon General's Department Toward License

New York, February 20.—Many physicians of this city have shown interest in a treatment for all forms of tuberculosis developed by Dr Benjamin S. Paschall, formerly of Seattle, now of New York, and asserted by him to be more effective than quinine is for malaria.

After the results obtained in hundreds of cases in Seattle, and after the King County Medical Society at Seattle had passed a resolution supporting his work and asking unsuccessfully for Government aid, Dr. Paschall was sent to this city, and his laboratory work here has been financed by wealthy citizens of Seattle, who desired to have the treatment brought eventually into universal use. His financial supporters in Seattle are W. E. Boeing, a financier; H. F. Alexander, President of the Pacific Steamship Company, and J. A. Eden, President of the Superior Portland Cement Company.

Dr. Paschall has described the principles of his treatment in The New York Medical Journal of January 31, and has an article in the forthcoming issue of that publication on "The Use of Mycoleum in Treating Tuberculosis in Experimental Animals." He has not been in practice since he came to this city two years ago, hoping to introduce the treatment with Government aid. Dr. Paschall asserted yesterday that after a series of successful experiments under Government auspices he had encountered obstacles in the shape of proposals which would have made him appear a minor factor in an important discovery by the Surgeon General's office.

GERM IN WAX CAPSULE

Tuberculosis is not thrown off easily by the body as many other infections are, according to Dr Paschall, because the germ manufactures for itself a capsule of wax which gives it a high degree of protection from the natural powers of the blood to digest and destory germs and other foreign substances. When invaded by disease germs the blood usually develops a special digestive juice, called anti-bodies and various other names, which destroys and expels the foreign substance. But it is at a disadvantage in fighting tuberculosis because of the wax coat which the germ wears. It has some equipment for breaking up and absorbing, and this equipment, according to Dr. Paschall, enables persons frequently to beat off mild attacks of the disease, but not sufficient to make a winning fight after tuberculosis has got a strong grip on its victim.

The problem which confronted him at the beginning of his research in 1907, according to Dr. Paschall, was to find a method of increasing the power of the blood to digest the wax of tuberculosis germs. While an extract or serum can be made from the ordinary disease germs which will ordinary increase the power of the blood to digest that germ and throw off the disease, this could not be accomplished with the wax because of the slight ability of the blood to digest wax.

The theory which Dr. Paschall finally adopted was analogous to the use of iron as a tonic. The blood does not digest iron. But iron, treated with certain acids, makes a compound which the blood can digest. Dr. Paschall set out, he said, to combine the wax with chemicals into a substance which the blood could absorb. His object was to cause the blood to manufacture digestive juices which, after absorbing this compound, would remain in the blood to break up and expel the wax of the tuberculosis germs.

Dr. Paschall, then, according to his statement, devoted himself to the study of waxes and sent all over the world for different types. The analysis of the tubercle wax showed that a great many substances entered into its composition. Some of these were poisonous and harmful, when re-injected into the blood of animals or human. After developing methods to eliminate these substances, he found sixteen components remaining to make up the wax. He experimented to combine each of these with a chemical which would render it susceptible of ready digestion by the blood. According to his assertion, he finally accomplished this.

ASSERTS SELF CURE

He produced his first treatment in 1908. After various experiments on guinea pigs and other animals he became satisfied that he had discovered a valuable therapeutic agency, and his first human patient was himself. He had been a sufferer from tuberculosis, and he believes that the cured himself with injections of the compound which he had then made. He continued making experiments, which increased in value until 1912, when he began to take out patents on his work.

The theory on which the treatment was worked out resembles that on which salvarsan was developed, although differing in some particulars. Dr. Ehrlich, who announced his discovery in 1910, found a coal-tar compound which stained the parasite which he sought to destroy, but did not stop its activity. He combined that chemical with arsenic constituents. This compound, in staining the parasite, released the poison which destroyed its action, without hurting the human body. This process is reversed by Dr. Paschall, who possessed the latent enemy of tuberculosis in the wax, but had to find chemical combinations which would make it available. His "mycoleum" differs also in that it is a combination of chemical and bacteriological products, whereas salvarsan is a union of chemicals only. And, while salvarsan attacks the parasite directly, the mycoleum is supposed to excite the blood to make the attack.

He at first used the treatment only in the case of persons in advanced stages of tuberculosis, who asked for it. Even in the advanced stages Dr. Paschall claims a large record of recoveries. After rumors of the treatment had spread he gave it, he said, to those who came to his office and asked for it. When it had been used in hundreds of cases the whole subject was placed before the local medical society which put a high value on the work. A series of experiments were conducted in 1912 by Dr. B. J. Lloyd in the Government Plague Laboratory at Seattle.

SUCCESS ATTESTED

Dr. Paschall had scores of letters from former patients and physicians on the Pacific Coast testifying to the successful use of mycoleum. One is from a physician who said that he was cured within a week of tuberculosis of the eyes, which had threatened to destroy his sight, after a long treatment by other methods. In this case Dr. Paschall asserted that he had treated the man when he was in a hospital, almost blind, and when surgeons were preparing to remove one of his eyes in the hope of saving the other. On the following afternoon, according to Dr. Paschall, he found the man on the outside of the hospital cranking up his automobile and preparing to ride home. In cases of tuberculosis of the eyes, throat, or kidneys or other forms, in which the diseased part is in close communication with the blood stream, the beneficial results are manifest in a few hours, it was stated. In the case of tuberculosis of the lungs the germs diffused through the body are said to be digested within a few hours after the first treatment and the patient regains much of his energy and feeling of well-being. Bone and joint tuberculosis are said to yield readily to the treatment.

Because mycoleum is in a laboratory stage of manufacture, only a small quantity is in existence and its present cost is between $1,000 and $2,000 a pound, each pound containing about 150 doses. Enormous quantities of tuberculous germs have to be grown in order to obtain a small amount of the wax. In his first article in The New York Medical Journal, Dr. Paschall says on this point:

"For example, it has been estimated that the amount of proteid bacillary products discarded to produce enough wax to immunise one tuberculosis guinea pig would supply enough total tuberculin to kill 180,000 tuberculous animals."

Dr. Paschall said that one large bacteriological house had agreed to install a plant with tanks of 3,000 gallon capacity, in which the germs could be grown artificially for the production of the wax, but that this was held up by delays at Washington in granting a license for the use of mycoleum in interstate commerce. Dr. Paschall asserts that the first delays in granting the license were followed by the offer of a post on the Surgeon General's staff, which would have made it possible to proclaim the treatment as a Government discovery. He discusses this controversy in his second article for the medical publication in which he says:

GOVERNMENT'S ATTITUDE

"After this exhaustive testing the Government's attitude toward the therapeutic value of this substance in the treatment of tuberculosis may be summed up in this paragraph relative to the merits of mycoleum:

"The sufferers from this disease have been so often the victims of unwarranted optimism or calculating cupidity on the part of those who have originated or furthered methods of treatment for tuberculosis that this office feels it is only fair to demand that unbiased observers shall be convinced of the value of an agent of this nature before allowing it to become a subject for interstate traffic."

"After all these years of scientific endeavor, quiet and ethical, we are amused at this quotation and wonder what it means.'

Dr. Paschall attacks the methods in use at the Hygienic Laboratory at Washington in his article. He asserts that a sample containing less than one dose of the treatment, which he had submitted to be tested for impurities, was split up into minute portions and wasted in a long series of experiments, on which an unfavorable report was made. He asserts in the article that he found the laboratory making experiments on guinea pigs which were suffering from starvation, and that the surviving pigs immediately devored those which died.

"In my own experiments, embracing several hundred guinea pigs," the article says, "the results make a better showing than in all those done in the Government laboratories, probably due to the extra attention and care given to the experimental animals. They were kept in light cages with an abundance of fresh air, and away from the possibility of contamination with other diseases, instead of being kept in dark covered stone crocks, as in the United States Plague Laboratory at Seattle, or in garbage cans, covered with wire screening away from light and air as in the Hygienic Laboratory at Washington, D. C. In any event, one would never apply such treatment to a human being and expect successful results. In addition, the Washington animals always seemed to be hungry when I saw them."

Warlike Toys To Be Abolished By The Germans

Berlin, February 21.—Not only the days of the great German army, but also those of the tin soldier, dearest of all toys to the heart of the German boys, are over if a campaign launched by a section of the press is successful. The German Peace Society is urging parents to declare war on all "warlike toys."

"German mothers, you who gave life to your children," says the appeal, "should never again allow them to play with toys that glorify death. Abandon forever the custom of giving them tin soldiers, war books, toy cannon or any other such gifts."

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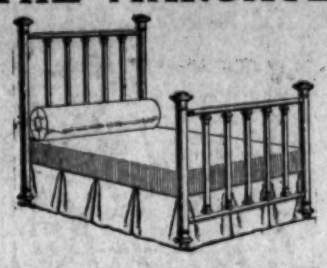

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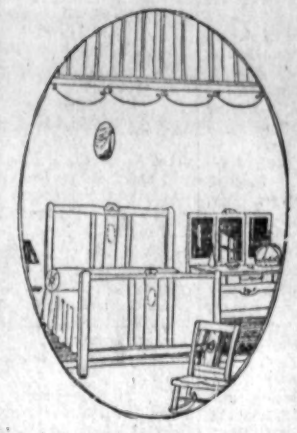

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No. 5	4 ,,	,, 3.00	,,	2.50
No. 6	6 ,,	,, 3.60	,,	3.00
No. 7	8 ,,	,, 4.25	,,	3.50
No. 8	10 ,,	,, 4.75	,,	4.00

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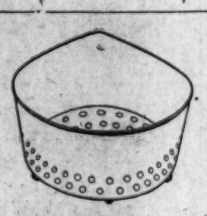

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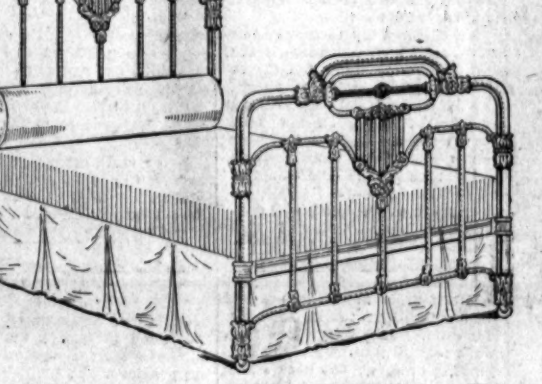

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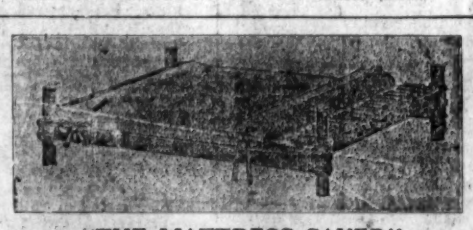

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Fig. 808 A.

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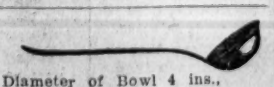

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Today's Church Services

Holy Trinity Cathedral.—First Sunday after Easter. 8 a.m., Holy Communion and at Bubbling Well Chapel. 10:30 a.m., Mattins and Holy Communion; Easter Anthem; Ps. 2, 16; Lessons Isaiah lii., 1-12, S. Luke xxiv., 13-35; Hymns 134, 136, 317, 595; Preacher, The Dean. 3 p.m., Children's Service. 6 p.m., Evensong and Sermon; Ps. 116, 117, 118; Lessons Isaiah liv., Revelation v; Hymns 137, 135, 499; Preacher, The Sub-Dean.

St. Andrew's Church, Broadway.—8 a.m., Holy Communion. 10:30 a.m., Mattins and Holy Communion; Hymns 134, 136, 125, 317, 197; Preacher, The Sub-Dean. 6 p.m., Evensong and Sermon; Hymns 137, 135, 499, 33; Preacher, Rev. W. Robbins, M.A.

Union Church.—11 a.m., Preacher, Rev. A. E. Claxton; Chant 32; Anthem "The Lord is my Strength" (Monk); Hymns 30, 51, 34. 6 p.m., Preacher, Rev. Joshua Vale; Chant 24; Anthem "I will arise" (Cecil); Hymns 59, 56, 318.

Shanghai Free Christian Church.—(Corner of Range and Chapoo Roads). The services in the above will be conducted as follows: Morning 11 a.m. by Rev. Filden Eldridge; Evening 6 p.m. by Mr. Wm. E. Peitsch.

St. John's Pro-Cathedral, Jessfield.—Evening Prayer in English at six o'clock. Preacher: Rev. F. L. Hawks Pott, D.D.

St. Joseph's Church.—Masses at 6, 7, 8:15 and 10 a.m. At 10 a.m. High mass. Sermon in French. At 4 p.m. Benediction of the Blessed Sacrement. Masses on week-days 6, 7:30 a.m.

Christian Science Society of Shanghai, Masonic Hall, The Bund.—Sunday Service 11. a.m Subject: "Are sin, disease, and death real?" Sunday School 10 a.m. Testimonial Meeting Wednesday Evening 6 o'clock. Reading Room open daily except Sunday, 10:30 to 12:30 at No. 21 Nanking Road.

The Duty Of The United States

BY FRANK A. VANDERLIP

(Formerly president of the National city Bank who is soon to visit the United States)

THERE is great confusion of opinion in regard to the fundamentals of international financial and industrial affairs. There is a wide divergence of conclusions concerning what our attitude should be and what course we should follow. On one hand is the view expressed in a recent letter signed by Secretary Glass in relation to a suggestion for an international financial conference. In that letter Secretary Glass took the position that under no circumstances should this Government increase the loans which it has now made, aggregating nearly $10,000,000,000, to European countries. He held that Europe's only salvation lay in going to work; that many European Governments have a domestic budget showing expenditures far in excess of income; that in the case of a number of nations there is an attempt to make up this gap in the budget by printing irredeemable currency; that the resulting depreciation in the volume of the currency is reflected in the low rates for foreign exchanges; that those Governments should decrease their expenditures and increase their taxation so that their budgets balance and they cease adding to their volume of paper currency; that work should be resumed in the industrial establishments so that goods may be exported to pay for the imports so urgently needed; in a word that the remedy for Europe's plight lies in Europe's hands.

There is another view that takes into account the structure of European economic life. The last fifty years' development of the industrial order has resulted in building up great areas of population that are dependent upon foreign trade for a livelihood. These areas of industrial population must manufacture for export in order to create the foreign credits to pay for the food and raw material necessary to feed people and machines if the industrial cycle is to be continued. It is pointed out that Europe's population under this industrial era has increased to such a point that there are now approximately a hundred million people in excess of the number that can be fed from the products of the fields of Europe at the standard of life that prevailed prior to the Great War. This great mass of population has heretofore been fed by means of the export of manufactured products, which paid for the import of food and raw materials.

The view that I am now outlining, which is also the view I personally take, holds that there has been a disorganisation of the industrial and commercial life of Europe, that there has been put in the way of the re-establishment of industry such obstacles in the form of broken-down domestic transportation, impairment of man power, discouragement or despair in regard to the future, present scarcity of fuel and food difficulties connected with new national boundary lines, and the hampering effect of the new tariffs thus created, that all combine to make the re-establishment of industry on its old scale almost impossible.

Added to these difficulties are two other obstacles of great importance. The excessive increase of irredeemable paper money has so depreciated the value of the currency of several countries that the foreign exchanges reflecting the depreciation in currency value have sunk so low as to make imports paid for on a gold basis almost prohibitory. The other obstacle lies in the fact that since the armistice the need for imports has been far greater than ever before because of the fact that all of the European countries were short of food and raw materials and were even desirous of importing vast amounts of manufactured goods; while their exports, owing to the disorganisation of their industry, were only a fraction of their import demands. When a nation's imports exceed its exports the unfavorable trade balance can only be settled by gold or credits. The European countries have largely exhausted their ability to ship gold and have now almost fully exhausted their ability to secure credit under any plan that has yet been seriously attempted.

The conclusion of those who hold this latter view is that it is impossible for Europe, left to itself, to rehabilitate itself industrially; that European affairs are progressing steadily toward a more and more unfavorable situation; that the salvation of Europe lies in some method being formulated so that sufficient credit can be had and properly allocated to furnish the raw material which will enable industries to get started; and that it is to America's interest from every point of view to furnish as much as it can of absolutely necessary food and raw material on credit, so that the old industrial order may be resumed, and exports in sufficient amount to pay for the needed food and raw material may speedily be produced.

I think I have fairly stated the two points of view. According to one point of view, time will tend to cure Europe's present ills. The other leads to the conclusion that without help time is only pushing Europe nearer to a social and financial breakdown, and that the imminence of such a breakdown presents great possibilities of political revolution and even the chance of an extension of the Bolshevist area of political thought.

The United States ought to have positive information as to which of these views is correct. Our Government should be in a position to furnish that information. I believe there has been a gross lack of preparedness on the part of the Government, and that it is either unable to give this information, or for some reason withholds it, and that therefore we lack the authoritative voice that should tell us what is the true situation. It might be presumed that our business interests at least would have the facts, if the Government has not. The truth is that business interests are quite as confused about the true situation in Europe as is the general public. There is the same wide divergence of opinion as to whether time is working toward improvement or toward disintegration. We have not assumed the position of financial leadership that has been pressed upon us. We have been almost wholly absorbed with the great activities of our domestic situation. In prosecuting those activities we have permitted an inflation of credit that has detracted greatly from our present ability to give financial help outside of the country. That inflation has been the true cause of the rise in prices, of the social unrest, the industrial dissatisfaction and disturbance, and of many social injustices resulting from the depreciation in our financial standard of value.

There are some things that are needed that can be seen with distinctness. We should halt further inflation. We have not halted it even at this period of the year when under all ordinary conditions there should be a contraction of bank credits. In spite of the al-

(Continued on Page 15)

Blushing And Nodding, Fighting And Weeping: Darwin On The Emotions

BY ARTHUR BRISBANE

WHY do you blush when praised? Why lift the corner of your lip when you sneer?

Why shake your head from side to side when you mean "No" and nod your head forward when you mean "Yes"?

Why do you fold your hands raising them above your head with face turned upward, to pray?

Why shrug your shoulders raising them toward your ears when you feel helpless and can't do anything?

These and other questions are answered by Darwin in his "Expression of the Emotions." This is a brief review of that book which your bookstore or department store will get for you. Much information is in its four hundred pages.

If your time and money for reading are limited and you want to know something in general about Darwin's ideas, buy, rather, Wallace's book on Darwinism, which thoroughly covers the whole subject.

Hate, jealously, fear, all emotions are born in the mind. The nerves of eye, ear and touch tell us what is happening. The brain feels the emotion and expresses it through the body, chiefly in the face, by contracting certain muscles.

Emotions are expressed by animals much as they are expressed by men, which Darwin takes as proof of man's kinship with the animals.

And practically all human beings express the same emotions in the same way. Fear, contempt, surprise, anger, are shown identically on the faces of North American Indians, South African bushmen, half frozen natives of Terra dell Fuego, Esquimaux on the northern ice, impatient dandies in London or Paris.

The fact that human beings, including maniacs and microcephalic idiots that never learn to speak, all express emotion in the same way, means, according to Darwin, "an argument in favor of the several human races being descended from a single parent stock, which must have been almost completely human in structure, and to a large extent in mind, before the period at which the races diverged from each other."

One theory affirms that all human beings came from one original stock, and were divided in color, size and character by differences in climate, by the "struggle for life." That is the theory expressed by Darwin above.

Another theory declares that semi-human beings appeared at different periods on different parts of the earth, developed in different ways, and that accounts for differences and hatreds between races, Mongolians, Aryans, Semites, Africans, etc.

Please yourself concerning that theory. Here are facts about your emotions, how and why you express them, as set forth in his book by Darwin.

A man feels proud of himself when he sneers at an inferior or an enemy. He lifts his lip on the side of the object despised. As he sneers and lifts the lip he uncovers the canine tooth, his longest and sharpest. He does exactly what his half brother the wolf does when the wolf sees an enemy. The sneer that uncovers your tooth descends from the day when an animal lifted his lip to bite the enemy, without biting his own lip in the process.

You will still continue to sneer after learning that your sneer imitates the wolf uncovering his biting tooth. We cannot overcome that which was born in us millions of years ago. Every one, falling to the ground, puts out arms and hands to protect himself. It is difficult for a man to avoid doing this when falling voluntarily upon a soft feather bed. Try it.

We shut our eyes and jump back when frightened by an object close to the face. We cannot overcome it, even when we know there is no real danger.

Darwin's experiment on himself he thus describes:

"I put my face close to the thick glass-plate in front of a puff-adder in the Zoological Gardens, with the firm determination of not starting back if the snake struck at me; but as soon as the blow was struck my resolution went for nothing, and I jumped a yard or two backwards with astonishing rapidity. My will and reason were powerless against the imagination of a danger which had never been experienced."

On the other hand, the thing that you do naturally and inevitably, you sometimes cannot do when you want to do it.

Testing this, Darwin says:

"I laid a small wager with a dozen young men that they would not sneeze if they took snuff, although they all declared that they invariably did so; accordingly they all took a pinch, but from wishing much to succeed, not one sneezed, though their eyes watered, and all, without exception, had to pay me the wager."

When you want to do a thing you often can't do it. That makes it hard for many to swallow a pill without a drink of water. If they did not know the pill was there they would swallow it easily enough.

You start, jump, and "grab" with your hands if something suddenly frightens you, as a person coming from behind a closed door. This dates back to the time when our ancestors in trees were likely to fall off. Their first instinct in a moment of danger was to grab at something, to seize a branch.

If you do not believe that expressions of emotion have been inherited for thousands of years try an experiment with a kitten.

Cats hate to get their feet wet, because they came originally from Egypt, a dry country. When a cat wets its feet, it shakes them violently. The kitten of today is thousands of years removed from its ancestors of dry Egypt, yet Darwin says:

"My daughter poured some water into a glass close to the head of a kitten, and it immediately shook its feet in the usual manner."

That kitten shook its feet because of an instinct born into it in Egypt at least one hundred centuries before. A cat lying happy on a rug in front of a fire will stretch out its forefeet. It is doing so in memory of days when it was a young kitten, felt happy as it drank its milk and pushed its feet against the mammary glands of its mother to excite a freer secretion of milk or to make it flow.

You know the frog that puffed himself up, in the fable, swelling more and more until he finally burst. The writer of the fable asserts that the frog was trying to make himself as big as the ox, a conclusion unjust to the frog.

Animals express fear by doing all they can to increase their size, and for various reasons.

All of them try to make themselves look bigger; adders, cobras and lizards, by puffing out the neck; frogs by swelling up the skin; cats, dogs and other animals by lifting the hair on the back. They believe that added size makes them seem more powerful and dangerous to their enemies.

There is usefulness also in this "swelling up," which in man means only foolish pride.

When a lion makes his mane stand on end, which he always does when he fights, it protects the big blood vessels in his neck. The other lion biting his neck gets a mouthful of hair. The hair standing erect on the back of a dog and on the back of his neck makes it more difficult to bite him.

The frog making himself twice his natural size by puffing up often saves his life. His enemy is the small snake; it eats only what it can swallow whole, sees the small frog puffed to twice its natural size, says to itself, "Too big for me," and passes on.

Horses, dogs, cats, when about to fight, lay their ears flat against the head. We think they do this to express rage. It does express rage, but they flatten the ears that the enemy may not seize and bite them off. Only animals that fight with their teeth put their ears back when they fight.

The giraffe fights with front and hind legs, never with its teeth. It fights with ears straight up. The elephant fights with tusks and trunk. Instead of putting his ears down flat, he spreads them out far from his head when he charges the enemy, on the theory that big ears help to frighten that enemy.

Oxen, sheep and goats that never use their teeth in fighting, butting with their heads instead, never put their ears back. Nature wastes no muscular effort.

The wolf uncovers the long tooth with which he means to bite—just as you do when you sneer. The monkey mixes psychological reasoning with his fighting.

"Baboons show their passion and threaten their enemy in a very odd manner, namely by opening their mouths widely, as in the act of yawning."

They do this to show their full set of teeth, that the enemy may know what will happen when the fight begins.

Men half insane with rage imitate their relative the baboon, as Darwin points out. At first sneering, they lift the upper lip and uncover the longest tooth. But in a full fit of rage a man opens his mouth, showing and gnashing all his teeth.

Human beings, suddenly startled, open the mouth wide and take a full breath, quietly, through the nose and mouth at once. Imagine yourself frightened now, and you will do that.

This was done by our ancestors in the forest a hundred thousand years ago, and by monkey-shaped ancestors before them.

You open your mouth when startled, because fear relaxes your muscles and lets the jaw drop. You take a deep breath because an animal startled runs at full speed when the danger is located. Deep breath is needed for running.

You breathe quietly when startled, that the enemy may not hear the sound of your breathing. That dates very far back.

When you see an old lady holding her breath as she threads a needle, your imagination goes back to a savage, red-haired woman of the Stone Age, holding her breath and stealing off through the forest with her child at the approach of a strange creature.

Why do we blush? All races blush, including those whose skins are black. Some monkeys blush, but from rage, not anger. There is something mysterious about the blush caused by modesty. We only know that the brain affects the tiny veins under the skin, "the capillaries," filling them violently with blood.

Women blush more than men. Old men blush rarely, old women blush often, for blushing is caused by others thinking of us; old women are sensitive, old men become hardened.

Blushing is inherited, like all other expressions of emotion. A human being born blind and deaf, never having seen or heard of blushing, will blush like the ordinary person when made self-conscious.

Darwin says:

"A microcephalous idiot, for instance, thirteen years old, has been described by Dr. Behn, as blushing and turning to one side when undressed for medical examination."

The curious thing about the blush is that almost invariably, the blush, red color, covers only as much of the skin as is visible to strangers. A woman blushes on her face, neck and arms, not on the rest of her body, usually covered. There are exceptions. Darwin quotes a case in which "the chest, shoulders, arms and whole body of a girl, who unwillingly consented to serve as a model, reddened when she was first divested of her clothes."

Darwin's chapter on weeping will interest you. Very young babies do not shed tears. They yell with dry eyes, as mothers know. Their only emotion is anger or fear. Tears come from grief; maniacs weep more than sane people.

Men and others that have learned to control their tears still wrinkle up their eyes, contract the muscles of the forehead, which is part of the process of weeping. This compressing of muscles around the eyes is provided by nature in the screaming of infants, in laughter, weeping, coughing or sneezing to protect the blood vessels, in the interior of the eye from sudden, dangerous pressure.

Why do human beings when they pray look upward and hold the hands upward? Hensleigh Dedgwood, in his book "The Origin of Language," explains the attitude of prayer.

"When the suppliant kneels and holds up his hands with the palms joined, he represents a captive who proves the completeness of his submission by offering up his hands to be bound by the victor. It is the pictorial representation of the Latin *dare manus*, to signify submission."

In old days, more than three quarters of human beings being slaves, and practically all human beings going through slavery more or less in one generation or another, it became an inborn custom to put the hands together and hold them up "to be bound."

Everybody has seen a baby about to cry, "pout" or stick out its lips at first, gradually drawing them back, for the more violent exercise of screaming. That goes back a long way. Muller, quoted by Huxley says;

"The adult orang when wounded is said to emit a singular cry, consisting at first of high notes which at length deepen into a low roar. While giving out the high notes he thrusts out his lips into a funnel shape, but in uttering the low notes he holds his mouth wide open."

All little monkeys stick out their lips when angered. It is a movement of disgust. Primitive creatures feel disgust usually when something unpleasant gets into their mouths. Sticking out the lips is part of a movement to expel something unpleasant from the mouth.

The little girl sticking out her tongue in disgust at her playmate is imitating the little monkey of a million years ago that accidentally got an unpleasant beetle into its mouth by mistake.

Why do you shake your head when you mean "No," and nod your head forward when you mean "Yes?"

When a baby doesn't want to eat any more, it moves its head to one side away from the supply of nourishment. If it moved the head backward the mother would press it forward again. The intelligent baby moves it off to one side, then to the other. Thus, shaking the head from side to side has come to mean "No."

When the baby is hungry he puts his head forward and downward to reach the food supply that his mother has to offer. And thus nodding the head has come to men "Yes."

Why do we shrug our shoulders, raising them toward our ears, to indicate helplessness?

All human beings, even the blind that have never seen others do it, express helplessness by lifting up the shoulders, turning in the elbows, spreading out the hands with the fingers separated, wrinkling the forehead and opening the mouth.

Stand in front of a looking glass, imagine that you are saying to somebody, "I can't do anything about it," and you will go through those gestures.

Darwin says this is the universal method of expressing helplessness, impotence. If he had seen Fitzsimmons fight he might have had another idea.

Fitzsimmons lifted up his shoulders not to express helplessness, but to protect the point of his jaw and the big blood vessels in his neck from his opponent's fists.

He could lift his shoulders so high as to cover half his head, perhaps when we shrug our shoulders we are making a feeble effort to imitate our remote ancestor the turtle as he pulled his head inside the shell.

It is not in the power of man to hide emotion completely. Millions of British subjects in India have faces so well controlled as to be practically without expression. Yet when natives of India appear for trial before British judges they betray themselves, according to Sir Henry Maine.

"They are able to control the expression of their faces so that no indication is given as to whether they are speaking the truth or not; but they cannot control the toes, the contortions of which often reveal the fact that the witness is lying."

When you read the Book of Job as you should do at least once a year to remind yourself of the best English, you come across this, fifth verse, chapter twenty-one:

"Mark me, and be astonished, and lay your hand upon your mouth."

This shows that Job had studied expression of emotion. When startled or frightened, all peoples on earth lay hand on mouth so the sound of breathing may not be heard.

Lastly a quotation from Shakespeare which combines magnificent English with exact knowledge of human emotions and their expression. Who does not read Shakespeare one hour every week is like a dull-minded peasant living beside a great cathedral, never taking the trouble to enter and admire it.

See with what scientific exactness Shakespeare describes the fighting man.

"In peace there's nothing so becomes a man
As modest stillness and humility;
But when the blast of war blows in our ears,
Then imitate the action of the tiger;
Stiffen the sinews, summon up the blood,
Then lend the eye a terrible aspect;
Now set the teeth, and stretch the nostril wide.
Hold hard the breath and bend up every spirit
To his full height! On, on, you noblest English."

That is from Henry V. The well-informed man should know about Darwin, about philosophers, scientists, historians. As a foundation nothing is better than knowledge of Shakespeare.

It develops the imagination, and imagination, developed, must come before real education.

The young reader of Shakespeare may begin with Macbeth: the witches and the fighting will lead him on; then Hamlet; then the Tempest. Then King Lear, perhaps greatest of all. Then all the others.

Read Shakespeare all your life, as you study sunset and sunrise all through life.

Topics In Brief

The New York Herald gets its place in the Sun.—*Manchester Union.*

Colonel Bryan's bee conducts itself surprisingly like a hornet.—*Columbia Record.*

This would be a pretty good time for Havana to take a census.—*Portland Oregonian.*

Hoover says he is not a candidate. But has he retrieved his hat?—*Baltimore American.*

The income-tax collector seems to be our most successful fortune-teller.—*Philadelphia Public Ledger.*

Europe will recover much quicker if it will stop sending the bills to Uncle Sam.—*Baltimore American.*

Some price-fixers get their idea of "fair" from the Weather Bureau—*Philadelphia Evening Public Ledger.*

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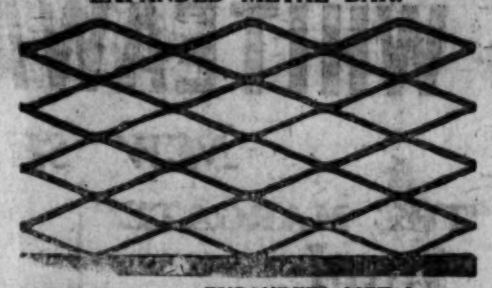

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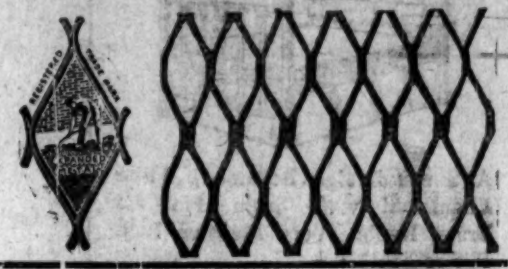

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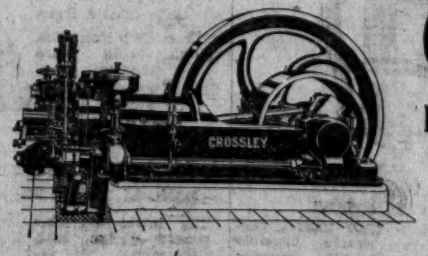

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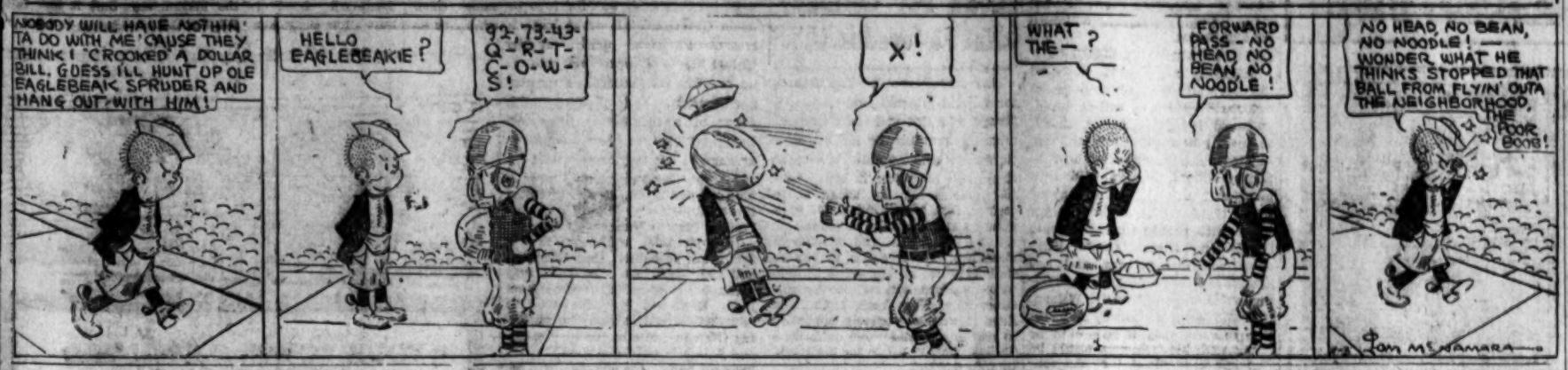
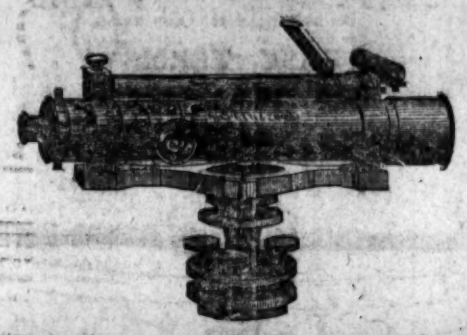

NOBODY WILL HAVE NOTHIN' TA DO WITH ME 'CAUSE THEY THINK I 'CROOKED' A DOLLAR BILL, GUESS I'LL HUNT UP OLE EAGLEBEAK SPRUDER AND HANG OUT WITH HIM!
HELLO EAGLEBEAKIE?
92-73-43-Q-R-T-C-O-W-S!
X!
WHAT THE—?
FORWARD PASS - NO HEAD NO BEAN NO NOODLE!
NO HEAD, NO BEAN, NO NOODLE! — WONDER WHAT HE THINKS STOPPED THAT BALL FROM FLYIN' OUTA THE NEIGHBORHOOD, THE POOR BOOB!
Jam McNAMARA



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Musical Matters

By R. B Hurry, Mus. B.

Correspondents wishing to draw attention to Musical matters, or to ask questions, should address the writer, care of THE CHINA PRESS, *enclosing real names and addresses, not necessarily for publication.*

I said last week that the music critic is expected to know all the symphonies, operas, songs, piano works, organ works, chamber music concertos and tone-poems in existence. One of my readers asked me rather slyly if I omitted to mention church music on purpose. The critic is expected to know the masterpieces in this form, and of course the principal oratorios. Perhaps I stated the critic's requirements quite strongly enough to show the exhaustive study which he is supposed to bring to bear on whatever native wit he may possess to begin with.

If I were asked to mention forms of the literary and musical arts to which the ordinary canons of criticism are scarcely ever brought to bear, I should have to confess church music to be one. I do not mean that there is no standard by which religious music can be judged; but that music which is sung and played in the majority of churches is in the total mass so far from approaching the level of the greatest religious music, that, except for occasional protests from bolder spirits the critic lets it all go as something beneath his notice. If he has any religious convictions—such a thing may be so, even with a music critic—he feels in his bones that not only would the congregations, parsons and organists that put up the average type of service fail to understand his musical criteria, but that there is something radically different between their conceptions of the truths of religion and his own. If not this, they must have, he feels opposed views as to the uses to which religious emotion should be put.

The man who has any conception of human love, and the use of it in the scheme of things, will scarcely go out of his way to apply literary and musical criticism to the sentimentalities of the elevator boy's novel, and the parlor ballad. These too are beyond the reach of his most biting attacks, and I am afraid, in the same way the words and tunes of some of the introspective and morbid poems that pass as 'hymns' excite in him the same feelings as disturb a healthy-minded Christian who is invited to exchange the language of the prophets and the gospels for the diluted piety of the nice little books of pious meditations that the users think quite 'too sweet.'

I was once told that a simple Bach chorale for Christmas "sounded like a translation." It is certainly a translation of such extraordinary merit that there is scarcely a modern Christmas hymn to approach it. It begins "O rejoice ye Christians, loudly," it has the disadvantage of sounding like a translation and something strange only to those who feel they would rather have their rejoicing done in a discreetly moderate tone, to accord with the mildly luscious flow of their emotion.

It is not on purely musical grounds that people fed on the weaker ecstasies of the minor Victorians can never understand the strength of Bach's music. The man himself and his religion were both of a depth of tenderness and a height of exubrance beyond the conception of the religion that consists in the stimulation of merely pious feelings. Of course there is at times an over-elaboration of musical material that is the result of his marvelous technical facility. To him his religion, his art and his family were the whole of life. His children numbered twenty, and the mere quantity of his musical works is sufficient to occupy any ordinary copyist from the age of ten years to nearly sixty working eight hours a day. To him the subjects of pain and death were not to be avoided as material too morbid for music; to him they marked only stages in the life of the spirit.

You may perhaps find traces of hasty endings in Bach or unfinished detail. There was a rehearsal at S. Thomas's perhaps, his organ or piano to be touched up, a pupil waiting, Anna Magdalena telling him the dumplings were getting cold, or a badly fitting peg in one of the boys' home-made fiddles. Never, however does he descend from the lofty heights of his subject when a religious work is in hand. To recommend the Passion is like apologising for the Fourth Gospel or writing a puff of "Hamlet." And yet can we not see partly where the difference lies between these works and the "simple, tuneful" cantatas that have been written round the central facts of Christian history? In these latter with few exceptions the story is treated as a 'good subject' for a certain number of cheap, superficial effects. They neither teach nor strengthen. They can only take away the strength of the chronicles, and make them less real, more shadowy, vague and unlikely, just as the pious books lose the power of the recorded facts on which they are based and substitute a mystically weak interpretation of the highest, most hopeful and the greatest in the history of men. Almost as an afterthought it occurs to me to add that "Phoebus and Pan" has been a most successful Bach revival at the Beecham Opera.

Apart from Bach, the English have the whole splendid school of the Elizabethans, music before the Commonwealth, the post-Restoration composers, four or five great Victorians, the Wesleys (father and son), Goss, and Walmisley, and a younger school showing very great promise. So there is little need to make our church music an imported article. I think that perhaps the preface to Dr. Vaughan Williams' "English Hymnal" puts the whole question in its "moral rather than its musical" aspect better than anything I know of in a short space. The book and its preface should certainly be read by everyone who pretends to prescribe tonics for the invigorating of our anaemic church song.

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Discourses Of A Scientist

By EDGAR LUCIEN LARKIN

(*Director Of Mt. Lowe Observatory*)

Several billions of suns are moving with varying speeds from usually four to eighty miles per second in all directions, somewhat like bees in a swarm. Kapteyn, the illustrious astronomer of the University of Groningen, in Holland, detected two streams of suns. Although suns in the streams move in complex paths like bees, the trend of the entire stream is one of general advance; likewise the other, but in an opposite direction. Not only are the motions of all cosmical bodies in each stream related to each other, but the streams are in the clutch of the law of relativity. The only fixed point in a system of bodies would be their center of gravitation, on one condition: that all of the masses be at absolute rest. Let even one move slightly, then the position in space of the gravitational center would move.

Thus, our sun and its retinue of planets, moons, comets and streams of meteors, our solar family, move toward the giant sun Vega, with the specific speed of 12.6 miles per second. To find this velocity was an arduous task, for the motions of all the suns adjacent to our own had first to be measured and allowed for. And Vego is in rapid motion. From present indications it appears that one stream of suns is passing through the other, not revolving around a center as in the case of a wheel or merry-go-round. This is a remarkable deduction of modern astronomy. But it is tentative, the mighty problem being new and not yet provided with sufficient data. Facts bearing on these cosmical streams or currents of suns, like currents of water in the ocean, can only be secured by very accurate measures of motions of suns in every direction as seen from our moving observatory the earth, a striking example of relativity.

These stellar motions can best be studied on photographs of the entire sideral structure. These are filed away and in a year others can be taken and compared, and so on year after year. If plates are superposed the motions of suns can be discovered by reading microscopes. And by studying these photographs of many widely separated parts of the celestial vault Kapteyn made his great discovery.

There is a point fixed in relation to science if not in the moving universe. This rock-hewn base is that marvel of the human intellect high mathematics. The modern exalted equations are as a rock of Gibraltar. Proved according to the way of science—that is, beyond any doubt, not "reasonable doubt"—modern mathematics is the immovable center of all sciences that are based on rigid mathematical laws. Thus astronomy, chemistry, electricity, optics, acoustics, pneumatics, hydrostatics, hydraulics, heat, magnetism, electro-magnetism, statics, kinetics, dynamics, mechanics, in fact all physics—these and all other branches dealing with matter in a mathematical way have relativity among themselves, and a greater to the fixed center or base, mathematics.

Geology, botany, oceanography, biology, meteorology and kindred sciences have relativity with each other, but not to mathematics. The equations relating to electricity are as formidable and intricate as those of pure astronomy. The formulas of a Steinmetz are as complex as those of Euler, La Place, La Grange and Newcomb in celestial mechanics. Astronomy for long had to do with measuring motions and distances, first of the planets in our solar system, and later of weighing them with extreme accuracy. Then the far wider astronomy weighed far distant suns, computed orbits of binary suns, measured proper motions across the line of sight from the earth to these remote suns, and measured distances of many from our own sun.

The Duty Of The United States

(Continued from Page 14)

most fatally delayed action of the Federal Reserve Board in raising the re-discount rate, we have seen each week since that action a deterioration in the reserve position of the Federal Reserve Banks. Every point of reduction in the Federal Reserve Banks' ratio of reserve to liability marks a further inflation of bank credits and an added tendency toward higher prices. Rising prices offer great speculative and other profits and those profits have been strewn about with lavish hands. If we are to play anything but an ignoble part in world financial affairs we should halt sharply our tendency toward inflation and abandon our general extravagance. Only through thrift can we build up any capital fund that will enable us to be of use to the world in its present extremity.

It seems to me perfectly clear in any event that the Government of the United States should not increase its loans to European Governments. If it is desirable to give additional credits to Europe, and personally I believe it is, those credits should be of such a character as to their safety and income return that they will appeal to our investing public. I believe it would be possible to create securities of such a character, but no attempt has yet been made to do it. The people of this country are entitled to know on the highest authority which view of Europe's condition is the true one, and they are entitled to have leadership, both from the Government and from the financial powers, that will point out our national duty and formulate plans which, with the sympathy and leadership of government and finance, I believe our people are ready to carry through.

"When I was in the East

nothing brought me greater pleasure than 'THE TIMES' WEEKLY EDITION ILLUSTRATED. It was such a strong link with Home. The Letter from London, covering all the matters of interest, might have been written personally to me. The news was so complete in important affairs, and the summaries of the world's minor happenings were always interesting. The serial story was good, and the reprints of 'THE TIMES' Leading Articles gave me a pleasant feeling that nothing happened politically, commercially, or artistically that I did not hear the most authoritative information upon.

"The Illustrated Section in Photogravure (now enlarged to 16 pages) was the most superb picture section I have ever seen in a newspaper. So well chosen were the pictures and so perfect their reproduction that they gave me a companionable feeling of having actually been present at the events they portrayed.

"I would do without many things in the East, but nothing would make me miss

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THE CHINA PRESS MAIL SCHEDULE

SUNDAY, APRIL 11, 1920

Date and Destination	Per	Chi.	Br.	USA	Rus.	Jap.	Reg
TODAY							
River Ports	Train & Str.	21.00	..	..	..	..	21.00
N'saki, Kobe, Yokohama, Canada, U.S.A. & Europe via Canada	E. of Asia	..	29.00	..	..	..	..
Foochow	Ningshin	16.30	..	..	..	..	16.30
Japan, Canada, U.S.A. & Europe	E. of Asia	29.00	..	..	..	..	..
Nagasaki, Kobe, Y'hama, Canada, U.S.A. & Europe	E. of Asia	..	..	8.00	..	..	..
TOMORROW							
Hongkong and Canton	Sulyang	21.00	..	..	..	..	21.00
Hongkong	do	..	17.00	..	..	..	..
Vladivostok, Russia and Siberia	Via P. & H.	17.00	..				17.00
River Ports	Train & Str.	21.00	..	..	..	..	21.00
H'kong, S. Ports, Straits & Europe via Suez	Khiva	16.00	..	..	..	..	16.00
H'kong, S. Ports, Straits Ceylon, India & Europe via Suez	do	..	$17.00	..	..	..	16.00
Japan Ports	Kokura Maru	19.00	..	..	..	..	19.00
Japan & A'rica via N'saki	do	..	..	..	..	$26.00	19.00
Japan via Kobe	Mishima M.	19.00	..	..	..	..	19.00
Siberia, Manchuria via Tsingtau	Kobe Maru	..	..	..	..	$20.00	19.00
Hongkong	Fooshing	..	17.00	..	..	..	..
Japan Ports	Kokura Maru	..	17.00	..	..	..	..
Dalny	Kobe Maru	19.00	..	..	..	..	19.00
Amoy and Swatow	Tungwah	21.00	..	..	..	..	21.00
Hongkong and Canton	Heintah	21.00	..	..	..	..	21.00
Hongkong and Canton	Fooshing	21.00	..	..	..	..	21.00
V'stok and Siberia via Pukow & Harbin (Daily expect Sunday)	Train			..	17.00	..	17.00
Ningpo	Hain Peking	..	15.00	..	..	..	
Tientsin	Train	..	17.00	..	..	..	..
Hankow	Train	..	17.00	..	..	..	..
Vladivostok	Train	..	17.00	..	..	..	..
Tuesday, April 13.							
W'wei, C'foo, and T'tsin	Tungchow	..	14.00	..	..	..	..
W'wei, C'foo, and T'tsin	Koonshing	..	17.00	..	..	..	..
Weihaiwei and Chefoo	Tungchow	14.00	..	..	..	..	14.00
Weihaiwei and Chefoo	Koonshing	21.00	..	..	..	..	21.00
Japan, Canada, U.S.A. & Europe	Methven	17.00	..	..	..	..	16.00
Japan Ports	Omi Maru	..	17.00	..	..	..	..
Vladivostok, Russia and Siberia	Via P. & H.	17.00	..	..	..	..	17.00
River Ports	Train & Str.	21.00	..	..	..	..	21.00
Japan & America via Moji	Omi Maru	..	..	..	..	$26.00	19.00
Japan Ports	do	19.00	..	..	..	..	19.00
Wednesday, April 14.							
Chefoo	Esang	21.00	17.00	..	..	..	21.00
Amoy and Hongkong	Sunning	..	17.00	..	..	..	..
Australia & New Zealand via Hongkong	do	..	17.00	..	..	..	..
Amoy, H'kong & C'ton	do	21.00	..	..	..	..	21.00
Saturday, April 17.							
Swatow and Hongkong	Tean	..	9.00	..	..	..	..

A Parcel post at 4.30 p.m.
B Letters and boxes with declared value at 7:30 p.m. Parcels at 4 p.m. and money orders at 3 p.m.
E Registered articles at 3 p.m. on previous day.

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FACTIONALISM IS FEARED IN RANKS OF REPUBLICANS

Johnson's Personal Campaign Threatens To Develop Into Party Rupture

WOOD-LOWDEN IN FEUD

Supporters Come To Grips In States Where Direct Primaries Prevail

Washington, March 1.—So much factional feeling has been developed between the supporters of rival candidates for the Republican presidential nomination, that Chairman Hays of the Republican National Committee has asked the managers of these candidates to meet him once a week in New York to talk over party affairs with a view to working out a program that will prevent the factionalism from being carried beyond the national convention. The first meeting will be held early this week, but it is doubtful whether the manager for Hiram Johnson will be present.

The trouble seems to be confined at this time to the Middle West, and is greatest in Ohio, Michigan, Nebraska and Missouri. Johnson is making a personal canvas in the interest of his candidacy and is not mincing words when it comes to expressing his opinion regarding the men who are opposing him. On the stump and in private conversation he has let it be known that he claims to be the real political heir to Theodore Roosevelt, and expects all Republicans who believe in Roosevelt to give him their support.

He says more or less openly—or permits his friends to say for him—according to reports reaching Washington, that he is the only Simon-pure Progressive in the entire field of candidates; that the others are reactionary in their sympathies, and that unless he is nominated it may be difficult to poll the Republican vote in November.

WOOD AND LOWDEN CLASH

The rivalry between the supporters of Wood and Lowden is also a cause for worry. That is particularly true in states where the question of presidential preference is to come before the voters at direct primaries. In nearly all of such states the Wood and Lowden forces are coming to grips.

These two candidates seem likely to have more pledged delegates at Chicago than anybody else. Lowden has been growing, in part at Wood's expense; in part at the expense of Harding.

That the Wood and Lowden managements realise that there is danger in the present drift is evidenced by the effort in Colorado to send an uninstructed delegation to Chicago, divided evenly between them. These two feuds—Johnson responsible for one and Lowden responsible for the other—make Chairman Hays want to put on the soft pedal. The need is all the greater because of uncertainty regarding what the Democrats are to do about Hoover. Hays does not admit that he is alarmed, but, like the good politician that he is, he wants to quiet factionalism before it gets under full headway.

Johnson says he will not bolt. He adds that he will support the ticket if it should be headed by Wood, Harding or Lowden, but it is evident that what he has been saying may make it difficult for him to prevent his radical following from bolting.

Bryan didn't bolt Parker in 1904, but many thousands of Bryan men did not vote or voted against Parker.

Johnson's tactics are not increasing his prestige outside the radical wing of the party. If the conservatives conclude to reply to him in kind, a delicate situation would be created and Mr. Hays has felt called upon to use all the authority of his office to make peace or what will pass for peace. The Johnson situation contains more of a threat than the Wood-Lowden situation. Johnson's advantage lies in his great ability as a campaigner. He not only makes a stronger speech than any of his opponents, but has greater energy and industry.

He is appealing over the heads of the party managers to the voters themselves. Many of these are being lined up for him.

There is no reason at present to change the opinion frequently expressed in these despatches that he will not get the nomination. The Republican party as a whole is conservative. Conservative opinion is almost certain to control the Chicago convention. If necessary, the field would probably unite to prevent Johnson's nomination.

If the Johnson manager fails to attend the Hays meeting this week or if he attends and acts in a way to show that he is not in a tractable frame of mind, the Republican leaders will have something new to think about. The attitude of the Wood and Lowden managers toward the Hays harmony program will also be significant.

JOHNSON GOOD POLITICIAN

Johnson has a good many of the Bryan traits. He is quite as autocratic, quite as self-centered, quite as radical and has almost as great power as a stumper. He excels Bryan in knowing how to play practical politics. He is a machine politician of the conventional type, and knows how to get along with people when he wants to do so. Bryan knows little about machine politics, and has almost as great a faculty for making enemies as President Wilson.

While Johnson might not bolt this year, in case of failure to be nominated, his followers would be in position to claim that the convention had been "stacked" against a progressive nomination, and that refusal to recognise him was an indication that the Republican party had gone over bag and baggage to the reactionaries.

It is probable that the feud between Wood and Lowden can be stopped at the convention. The two situations, however, threaten Republican harmony for the moment and it isn't strange that Chairman Hays is worried. The campaign Johnson is making confirms conservative Republicans in their belief that he could not be trusted in the White House. Not only they say would he decline to recognise the conservative wing of the party, but his policy as president, apart from politics, would be erratic. They claim he could not be depended upon in a crisis to do the right thing. He would try to be right, but it is pointed out that he is temperamentally unfitted for presidential responsibility at this time. There is a disposition to liken him in certain respects to Senator La Follette, who was the stormy petrel of Republican politics, but whose influence in recent years has declined. Johnson, it is claimed, has a mental kinship to La Follette. President Wilson has a good many of the mental traits of both.

Movie Stars And Star Baby

Francis X. Bushman and family.
INTERNATIONAL

Francis X. Bushman, Baby Richard Stansbury Bushman, "Star Baby," and Mrs. Francis X. Bushman, photographed in their home in Chicago. Mrs. Bushman is better known to movie fans as Beverly Bayne.

World Losing 'Pep' Through Overeating

Paris, March 4.—The present generation is overeating without, however, recording an increase in energy and activity. In fact, we have considerably less "pep" than our mothers and fathers had at our age.

Such is the conclusion of the Academy of Medicine. It is shown that since 1832 the individual consumption of potatoes has been tripled, that of meat doubled, and people drink six times as much coffee as they did eighty-eight years ago.

Loan For Germany Not Favored In U.S.

New York, March 5.—The proposal for a great international loan, to be floated in allied and associated and neutral countries for the benefit of Germany, is not finding a very enthusiastic reception in local banking circles. It is admitted, of course, that something ought to be done to aid Germany in rehabilitating her industrial and commercial structure, if ever she is to pay the indemnity which the Allies have assessed against her, but, at the same time, most New York bankers believe it would be utterly impossible to sell any considerable quantity of "international" bonds for her benefit in this market.

A few bankers do look upon the suggestion with some favor. These financiers, who appear to be in a decided minority, think that perhaps $50,000,000 to $100,000,000 of such bonds could be sold here to persons who entertain some sympathy for Germany, but they add that the bonds could only be sold if the price was "right," and none of them yesterday was willing to predict what a "right" price would be. They admitted the bonds would have to be made very attractive to American investors, and of those who favored the idea at all, most agreed that the offering price would have to net the buyer considerably more than 7 percent.

The only chance for an American participation in such a scheme, most bankers said, was for it to be made Governmental, or at least a semi-Governmental affair. If the United States Government wants to go in with the several European governments, and possibly with Japan, in the transaction, these men thought it might be possible to arrange it, but they were not at all sure that Congress would favor a plan of this kind, especially after its treatment of the suggested "relief" loan to Hungary.

It is possible, and more than a few think probable, that England and the European neutrals will arrange the so-called international loan. England is understood to have made rapid strides in regaining German trade in recent months, and it is believed here that English bankers and merchants will be willing to strain themselves to put the Germans in funds with which they could continue buying in England. As for the neutrals, especially the Scandinavian countries, they are already heavily committed to Germany, and it is thought they will have to make further advances in order to protect what they have already loaned to the Central Empires.

The Scandinavian countries recently have been trying to arrange loans in London. A Danish credit for £10,000,000 was talked of a short time ago, but never materialised. Latest advices say that the Danes now are seeking a loan of about £3,500,000, and London reports indicate that their chances for success are fairly bright. At the but bankers who were interested same time, Denmark tried to the matter say that it has fail arrange a loan here a few weeks ago, flat, for the time being, at least.

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PROGRAMS GIVEN FOR AID OF BLIND

Second of Two Entertainments To Be Presented Tomorrow At Olympic Theater

A particularly pleasing program was given yesterday afternoon at the Olympic Theater as the first of two entertainments for the benefit of The Institution for the Chinese Blind. A change of program is to be made for the second entertainment which will be given tomorrow evening at the Olympic theater. Yesterday's program was as follows:

Part I.

No. 1.—Chinese Songs
Institution Chorus
No. 2.—Imitation Drills..Seniors
a, Ball Throwing; b, Rowing; c, Drawing a Cart; d, Cutting a Tree; e, Riding; f, Frog Jump; g, Swimming; h, High Jump.
No. 3.—English Recitation
Yang Ging-hsu
"What every Wise Child should do."
No. 4.—March Drill..Y. W. C. A Normal School of Physical Educatior
No. 5.—Piano Duet..Li Yung-seng
Chang Chang-hsioh
No. 6.—English Recitation
Loh Bao-seng
"The Young Mouse"
No. 7.—Butterfly Dance..Juniors
No. 8.—Piano Solo
Miss Tsu Gi-li
Chopin's Impromptu
No. 9.—Dance—Highland Fling
Miss E. Sandbac
No. 10.—Flute and Organ Duet
Mr. Chang Lien-chin
Dzao Giu-chou
No. 11.—Pyramid Building,
Institution Pupil

Part II.

No. 12.—Address
The Hon. Tang Shao-y
No. 13.—English Songs
Institution Chorus
a, The Midshipmite
b, Nancy Lee
No. 14.—Chinese Boxing
Ging Wu Association
No. 15.—Instrumental Selections
Mr. M. Gardener Tewksbur
No. 16.—Indian Club Drill
Ai Kwoh Girl's Schoo
No. 17.—Hoop Drill .....Juniors
No. 18.—Soprano Solo
Mrs. Christiansen
Evening on the Piazetta,
P. Helso.
No. 19.—Wand Drill....Seniors
No. 20.—Chorus
Shanghai Songsters
a, Springtime. A Rubenstine
b, We Will Go, Eng. Folk Song, A. Harding
No. 21.—Chinese Reading
Fan Foo-Bao
Yo Yang-tower
No. 22.—Pyramid Building
Institution.
Pupils of Institution.

MONDAY'S PROGRAM

The following program will be given tomorrow night:

Part I.

Chinese Songs .Institution Chorus
Wand Drill .....Seniors
Chinese Reading ...Fan Foo-bao
Source of the Peach Blossom
Butterfly Dance .....Juniors
Flute and Organ Duet
Mr. Chang Lien-ching
Dzao Giu-chou
Dance—Highland Fling
Miss E. Sandbach
English Recitation..Loh Bao-seng
The Young Mouse
Piano Solo
Miss Ada Melikoffskaye
Little Red Riding Hood....Fairy Tale .....Franz Bendel
Indian Club Drill
Ai Kwoh Girl's School
String Orchestra
St. John's University
Pyramids ....Institution Pupils

Part II.

Conjuring .....Mr. Wentworth
Chorus .....Shanghai Songsters
a, Santa Lucia Italian Folk Song
b, Pilgrim's Chorus,
Hoop Drill .....Juniors
Soprano Solo .....Mrs. Beale
The Smile of Spring
Violin Solo ....Mrs. C. D. Dixon
Scherzo—Tarentelle
Weiniawsky
Imitation Drill .....Seniors
a, Ball Throwing; b, Rowing; c, Drawing a Cart; d, Cutting a Tree; e, Riding; f, Frog Jump; g, Swimming; h, High Jump.
Piano Duet .....Li Yung-seng
Chang Chang-hsioh
Chorus..American Woman's Club
Recitation .....Yang Gin-shu
"What Every Wise Child should do."
English Songs..Institution Chorus
a, The Midshipmite
b, Nancy Lee
Pyramids .....Institution Pupils
Numbers marked by Blind Pupils of Institution.

The grand piano used was loaned by Messrs. Moutrie and Co., Ltd.

St. John's University News Items

Messrs. Lok Khaung-zoe, '20, Tsung Li-Tshen, '21, Tsang Tuh-zui '22, and Li S-fung, '22, were baptised on Easter Eve by the Rev. Dr. F. L. Hawks Pott in St. John's Pro-Cathedral.

On the 1820 Easter Day, a special Easter Service including the Holy Communion was held in the morning in the Pro-Cathedral. President Pott was the preacher. The special offertory was devoted to aid the mission work in Shensi.

After the service, students were allowed to leave the college to enjoy their three-days' holiday. All of them returned at the roll-call held on Wednesday evening, April 7.

Taking advantage of the Easter holidays, a considerable number of students made a trip to Hangchow to spend the vacation. West Lake and the many beautiful temples and mountains around it were the attractions.

The marriage of Mr. D. Y. Le of the Department of Physics to Miss Lydia Tsu, eldest daughter of the Rev. P. N. Tsu, took place on Easter Tuesday, April 6, in the Church of Our Savior, Dixwell Road. Dr. F. L. Hawks Pott officiated. A number of faculty members, students and guests attended the ceremony in the church and the feast at the Chinese restaurant Vok Hyung Yuen.

The Shanghai Branch of the St. John's Alumni Association held a Spring Social on Thursday evening, April 8, in the reception hall, Bank of Communications, Shanghai. Music, games and refreshments formed the major items of the evening's program. About 150 attended the social gathering. The President and Faculty of the University were also present with their wives.

Mr. M. P. Walker, the College treasurer and the mission treasurer will sail for the States on the Empress of Asia this morning. Mr. Walker will be accompanied by Mrs. Walker and their children.

CHINA MISSION YEAR BOOK OUT

Tenth Annual Edition Covers General Development Of Religious Activity

The tenth annual edition of The China Mission Year Book, which covers the field of mission activities in China, has just been issued in attractive form. The volume is brought out under arrangement between the Christian Literature Society for China and the China Continuation Committee under the direction of an editorial committee appointed by the China Continuation Committee and composed of the following:

Rev. R. C. Beebe, M.D., Rev. Ernest Box, Rev. C. Y. Cheng, D.D., Mr. E. J. Dingle, Rev. F. D. Gamewell, Rev. D. MacGillivray, D.D., Mr. J. B. Powell, Rev. Frank Rawlinson, D.D., Rt. Rev. L. H. Roots, D.D., Rev. Arthur H. Smith, D.D., Rev. C. J. F. Symons, M.A., Rev. Joshua Vale and Rev. H. K. Wright, M.A. The editors of the volume are Rev. E. C. Lobenstine and Rev. A. L. Warnshuis.

A comprehensive survey of events and developments in China since the signing of the Armistice, and particularly of the effect of the Shantung decision and the rise of the student movement of last year, is given in the first four chapters of the book contributed by Messrs. C. F. Remer, Norman R. Shaw, K. S. Liu and Monlin Chiang.

The subject "The Churches and the Missions" is dealt with in the next three chapters by Messrs. C. G. Sparham, J. L. Stuart and Edward James. Other general headings of the contents are "Evangelism," "General and Religious Education," "Medical and Philanthropic Work," "Literature in China," "Miscellaneous," "The Progress of the General Missionary Survey" and Obituaries.

Shanghai College News Notes

Shanghai having beaten St. John's at basketball 24 to 30, captured the East China basketball championship.

* * *

We have never had such a well-trained team. This was only made possible by the possession of Haskell Gymnasium where practice could go on continuously regardless of the weather conditions.

* * *

Shanghai sent 13 delegates to the Y.M.C.A. Convention at Tientsin. This was the largest number sent by any college south of the Yangtsze.

* * *

Easter was suitably observed by the College Sunday School with special music. All parts of the Sunday School including the Kindergarten, the Gate School, the Foreign Sunday School and the Students' Sunday School united for the observance.

* * *

Monday was observed as Arbor Day. Prof. Ostergard of the School of Forestry at Nanking, who has just returned from France with coolies, made the address. The President explained the names and characters of some of the principal trees on the Campus.

* * *

The Board of Managers of the College is to meet April 14 and 15. Many important matters are to come before the Board at this meeting because of the rapid growth of the institution

PARENTS DISAPPOINTED

When Girls not Thrive.

In the matter of health and progress boys usually cause more worry than girls to parents, during the first ten years of life. Then things are reversed, as is apparent in almost any family.

As soon as they begin to enter their 'teens girls too often prove a disappointment as well as a worry to parents. Perhaps they are growing too fast, or lessons exhaust them. They turn peevish and irritable, become pale, thin and sickly; always seem to be ailing and likely to go into a decline.

A wise mother recognises these signs of anæmia. "Too little blood," she says to herself, "and blood that is as thin and pale as the girl herself." There's the cause of weakness and arrested development. The ailing, anæmic girl must have new, healthy blood and Dr. Williams' pink pills supply that need, as is well known by great numbers of mothers. As the new, rich blood made by Dr. Williams' pink pills nourishes every part of the system, so bloodless girls and young women become brighter. They regain their colour and charm, their eyes have the sparkle of health, they are no longer breathless and thin, but hearty and full of life. One of the earliest signs of this improvement is a keen appetite for meals and ability to digest food.

What has been done in countless cases of the kind in England, Canada, America, Australia, South Africa and other countries by Dr. Williams' pink pills can also be done for you and yours. The time to begin is now. Druggists everywhere sell Dr. Williams' pink pills; also post free, at $1.50 the bottle, $8 for six, from Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., 96 Szechuen Road, Shanghai.

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RUSSIA ASKS FOR SOUTHERN GATE

Even The Communists Now Join In A Claim To Be Heard On Constantinople

WANT FUTURE MANDATE

When She Is Restored To Peace Her Security Will Be Burning Question

Washington, February 28.—The consideration by the Allied Supreme Council in London of various proposals for a Turkish settlement, on which certain tentative agreements have been reached in principle, leaving many details yet to be arranged, has brought the powers face to face again with one of the most complicated and delicate of historic international problems—the Eastern Question.

Broadly speaking, the Eastern Question, as interpreted and considered during the nineteenth century, included in its phases the Balkans, Bulgaria, Egypt, Syria, Palestine and Armenia. But its main and most important features affected the determination and delimitation of the relations of the great European powers with Russia as involved in the latter's relations with Turkey and the bearing of these on the peace of Europe. And as far as Russia was concerned the issue came down to two things—the control of Constantinople and the adjacent Straits and the treatment of Christians under Turkish rule. Mainly around these two elementary features of the Eastern Question centered the international imbroglios which resulted in several wars between Russia and Turkey and made a constant and dangerous threat to the peace of Europe. Russia considered possession of Constantinople and the Turkish Straits the key to her safety, both from the standpoint of economics and national defense. Russia was always protesting against the brutalities which the Turks dealt out to the Macedonians, the Armenians and other Christian peoples in the Near East and was always ready to wage war for their protection.

RUSSIAN POLICY

As for the Near Eastern Christians, as early as 1774—two years before the Declaration of American Independence—Russia negotiated the treaty of Kujuk Kajnardji, the beginning of an active Russian policy in the Near East initiated by the Empress Catherine II., providing that the position of the Christians living under Ottoman rule was a matter of concern for Russia. That treaty established a kind of Russian spiritual protectorate over the Christian populations of Moslem Turkey, and afterward the liberation of most of the Near Eastern peoples—Serbs, Bulgarians, Rumanians and Greeks—from Turkish domination came, practically speaking, as the direct result of Russian victories.

These are historic facts which cannot well be forgotten by those whose sympathies flow out to the small States of the Balkans. Up to the present war most of these have owed their freedom mainly to the outpouring of Russian blood.

The Russo-Turkish war of 1877-8 which ended with the liberation of Bulgaria and in which Russia won practically nothing, brought out in its full strength this spirit of the Russian people toward helping the Christians under Turkish rule. Turkish atrocities in Bulgaria in 1876 had thoroughly aroused Russian sympathies for their co-religionists and fellow-Slavs and the Russian people entered the war against Turkey as if it had been a crusade. It was these atrocities that so stirred Mr. Gladstone, the British Liberal leader, that he emerged from retirement in the famous Midlothian campaign in which he denounced the Turk as "unspeakable" and advocated his expulsion from Europe.

Russia declared war on Turkey in the Spring of 1877, and after the siege and surrender of Plevna, the Russians marched toward Constantinople and brought the Sultan to his knees. On March 3, 1878, the Treaty of San Stefano was signed by which the Sublime Porte agreed to recognise the independence of Serbia, Montenegro and Rumania, and to make Bulgaria a self-governing State, but tributary to the Sultan. Then the Powers intervened, the treaty was never carried out, and their insistence upon having a hand in the settlement of the Eastern question brought about the Berlin Treaty of 1878.

Yet again, in 1914, the Russians went enthusiastically to war against Austria and Germany in behalf of the protection of their fellow-Slavs, the Servians, as against Teutonic aggression.

NOT A MILITARISTIC IDEAL

As for Constantinople and the Turkish Straits, it is true that the Russian reactionaries endeavored to exploit in their own favor the desire of the Russian people to establish their empire firmly and safely on the shores of the Black Sea by the possession of its only outlet, and on this basis sought to build up an edifice of militaristic Pan-Slavism. Nevertheless, there is involved in the problem, from the Russian national point of view, a fundamental issue bearing upon the economic and defensive position of Russia as a nation.

Two facts are cited by patriotic Russians in proof of this. The first is that the treaty of 1915 between Russia, France and England, made after the World War started and which proposed to give Constantinople and the Straits to Russia, was negotiated as a secret treaty, and not disclosed until the late Tsar announced it to the Russian Duma. It was disclosed then because the Tsar's position was weakening, and his advisers knew that the existence of such a treaty would win the support of the masses for a continuation of the war. The second fact is that as recently as 1919, two years after the Russian revolution, during the sessions of the Peace Conference in Paris, the representatives there of the new Russia, who portrayed all shades of democratic, liberal, patriotic and socialistic opinion, and who throughout the discussions had shown themselves in favor of a free, ethnographic Poland, and on the question of nationalities had demonstrated their liberalism and aversion to reaction, all united in pressing the necessity for solving the question of the Turkish Straits in favor of Russia.

Two principal considerations are involved for Russia in the question of the ultimate fate of the Turkish straits. The first is commercial, the other involves national defense. Statistics show that before the war more than half of the Russian maritime export trade passed through the Black Sea. Seventy-four percent of Russian grain, 88 percent of her oil, 93 percent of her manganese, and 61 percent of her iron are destined for export through the Black Sea went through the Turkish straits, so that Russia is dependent upon safe navigation of the Black Sea for the safe passage of her most important exports.

The Russians have always considered it impossible for their nation to be dependent in this vital matter on the discretion of Turkey, or some other power, which might close the straits against her, as they were closed during the war between Italy and Turkey, and during the Balkan war.

AN UNGUARDED BLACK SEA

Russia's second interest involves the adequate defense of most of her Black Sea littoral. Southern Russia is the great granary and industrial center of Russia. The littoral has cities that once were flourishing and alive with industry and commerce, and there are elaborate export facilities. These call for protection against attack from the open sea. Until the World War the principle was maintained that no foreign warship should pass through the straits into the Black Sea, which was regarded as an interior basin. Under such conditions all that Russia had to cope with was the Turkish fleet. No large Russian Black Sea fleet was maintained, and no great fortresses had to be manned.

If conditions are reversed in the contemplated settlement of the Turkish question, and the war fleet of any nation may enter the Black Sea, the Russian people, it is contended, will be confronted by the necessity of bearing heavy expense for a fleet and forts to defend the coast and cities from naval attack until the golden age is reached when war will be eliminated.

Russia has never been a strong naval power and there is slim prospect that she ever will be, as her interests are distinctly continental. A definite and strong solution of the problem of the straits, such as would guarantee for her the inviolability of entrance into the Black Sea for other naval craft, would render it unnecessary for her to maintain any fleet in Southern Europe, and it is urged in support of such an arrangement that it might not only be a long stride away from militarism, but might possibly settle the problem that Russia would have no incentive to prepare for war.

LENIN'S CHANGE OF FRONT

This is one reason why a settlement of the problem in favor of Russia is declared to have the support of all Russians, even to the Socialists and the Communists. The interest even of the Russian Reds in the settlement of the question was indicated in a despatch published as recently as Thursday last describing a Bolshevist pamphlet, supposedly issued by Lenin, and received at Geneva, which asked why the Allies were deliberating on the future of Constantinople, "which belongs to Russia under a promise made by the Allies in 1915 as recompense for the Russian effort." The pamphlet expressed the determination of the Bolshevist to have Constantinople and to fight for it if necessary.

The future of Constantinople seemed to be definitely settled under the treaty of 1915, referred to in the pamphlet, by which it was agreed between Russia, England and France that, after victory over the Central Powers, Russia would take possession of the straits. This was the historic solution for which Russia had been striving for a century and a half in her desire to reach a warm water route to the ocean. Russian nationalists naturally therefore regret that the advent of the Bolshevist and the collapse of Russia have come to render their country inarticulate and unable to insist on the fulfillment of the promise. There is no intimation from London that the interests of Russia in the straits or in any other phase of the Turkish settlement are being considered by the allied powers, and Russians here fear that the reported decision of the Supreme Council to leave Constantinople in the hands of the Turk may mean that the settlement is to be made without regard to Russian interests. Yet they agree in the prediction that unless their interests are considered, when in the future Russia is able to demonstrate her restoration along stable and liberal lines, the curse of the old order of things in the East will return, leading to new military experiments and bringing back to the world tension, intrigue, animosities and ultimate war.

HOPE FOR A MANDATE

One of the chief aims of the World War, emphasised by President Wilson and reiterated by him in his latest Adriatic note to England and France, has been stated as to establish a durable peace, if that were possible, by reaching such settlements of international questions as would exclude dissatisfaction, curb irredentism, satisfy the vital needs of nations, thus eliminating or restricting causes provocative of heavy armaments and resultant conflict. Patriotic Russians contend that such a solution of the Turkish question so as to meet Russian interests without disregard to the interests of others is one of the essentials for a durable peace.

One projected new method for settlement of the knottiest of international problems revealed itself at Paris in the idea of mandates, that is, of establishing certain principles of common interest for the bringing about of certain solutions and intrusting the machinery of achievement to a chosen nation under a mandate. Under this method of settlement, Russians who are far from being reactionary or imperialistic in their aspirations favor the idea of a restored Russia, of the future built on democratic foundations, being intrusted with a mandate over the Turkish straits, Russia acting as trustee of the gate to the Black Sea, under a commitment awarded to her by common consent in recognition of her paramount interest.

In articulate Russia cannot now seek this, or indeed participate in the immediate Turkish settlement but a plea is preparing from the Russians so directly interested, that pending the restoration of Russia to a point where she will be able to participate in any final settlement the solution of this and other features of the Turkish question may be made only temporary and based on grounds of international expediency. This plea is likely to be made to the American Government which has been friendly to Russia and understands that a liberal and democratic Russia would not constitute a threat, but would prove to be a vindication of the principles of President Wilson and a force supporting the durable adjustment of the world's great problems.

Hot Lunches For A Penny To New York School Children

Another step in the progress of civilisation. New York school children enjoying a hot lunch furnished by the school board for one penny. More than 100,000 undernourished children attending 15 public schools in New York are furnished daily with these hot lunches.

A Life of Agony
Backache Positively Cured After 10 Years.

Rheumatism and backache are two of the most common and troublesome complaints in this country to-day. Thousands of people find work a torture, action of any kind a weariness, and bad weather a continuous dread, because of the rheumatic pains they are subject to, or the tiring backache pains they are never wholly free from.

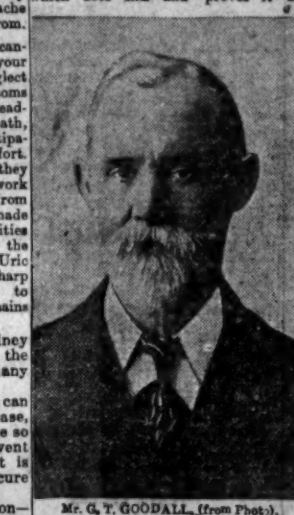
It is foolish to think that you cannot remove rheumatism from your system. It is dangerous to neglect backache pains or the other symptoms that mean disordered kidneys—headaches, nervous debility, bad breath, gouty or dropsical swellings, constipation, bladder weakness, or discomfort. If your kidneys are out of order they are not properly performing their work of keeping the blood free from poisonous uric acid, which is made every day by the waste impurities of the system. This means that the poison is retained in your blood. Uric acid takes the form of tiny sharp crystals, and it is quite easy to imagine how these cause terrible pains if allowed to accumulate.

Of all stubborn diseases, kidney trouble in any form is one of the most difficult to overcome. In many respects it is like Consumption.

Consumption is curable, if you can get at the germs, the cause of disease, but the germs of Consumption are so placed in the lungs as to prevent medicines touching them. That is why it is almost impossible to cure Consumption with medicines.

Kidney trouble is like Consumption—it is so difficult to the germs in the weak or diseased spot. When you take ordinary Kidney or Backache Pills or Mixtures, the drugs that they contain are very often useless for kidney trouble, because they never go near the kidneys, they simply go into the stomach, then into the bowels and away.

Now, if you purge the kidneys as you would the bowels, they will regain their healthy, active condition, and soon rid the system of uric acid. There is only one kidney remedy which does this and proves it—De Witt's Kidney and Bladder Pills.



Mr. G. T. GOODALL. (from Photo).

Mr. G. T. Goodall, of Hampton Lane, Herne Bay, says:—

"For over ten years I suffered continuously with kidney trouble, the pains in my back being so severe that I could only bend with great difficulty. I was hardly ever free from the wearying, dragging pain. I tried all sorts of advertised remedies, without success, until 18 months ago I was given a sample box of De Witt's Kidney and Bladder Pills, and was astonished at the relief they gave me. I bought some more and continued the treatment, and after a short time I found I was absolutely free of my complaint."

This statement was made in 1914. In 1919, five years later, Mr. Goodall says:—

"I am now over 60 years of age, and in very good health—thanks to De Witt's Kidney and Bladder Pills! I always keep them in hand, and always recommend them as being the best thing I know of for kidney troubles."

De Witt's Kidney and Bladder Pills cure by going straight to the kidneys and bladder. Within 24 hours they are guaranteed to relieve the pain, and a blue tinge in the urine proves to you that the healing ingredients have passed right through the kidneys and bladder. This blue colour is their distinguishing mark. A perfectly safe and natural remedy, they never fail to give relief and hardly ever fail to cure permanently.

In a recent test, out of a hundred bad cases of kidney and bladder trouble, ninety-seven of them were positively cured by DeWitt's Kidney and Bladder Pills. Of the other three although such bad cases, two got so much benefit that they thought they were cured, but were not positive. The remaining one was a failure—the disease had gone too far.

De Witt's Kidney & Bladder Pills have cured many well-nigh hopeless cases. That blue-coloured urine positively proves to you that every part of De Witt's Pills has gone straight to the kidneys, as no other pills do.

De Witt's KIDNEY & BLADDER Pills

When you buy the pills, be sure they are De Witt's in the red boxes printed in red and gold, with the red wax seal on the bottle. Give them a fair trial, and prove for yourself what relief they bring. If you would like any further information on this case send a post-card to the makers:—E. C. De Witt and Co. Ltd., 44-45, Rathbone-place, London, W.1, England, mentioning this paper. De Witt's Kidney and Bladder Pills are sold by Chemists and Storekeepers everywhere in every part of the civilised world. If you have any difficulty in obtaining genuine De Witt's Kidney and Bladder Pills with the red seal on the cork, write to The Shanghai Dispensary, Foochow Road, Shanghai.

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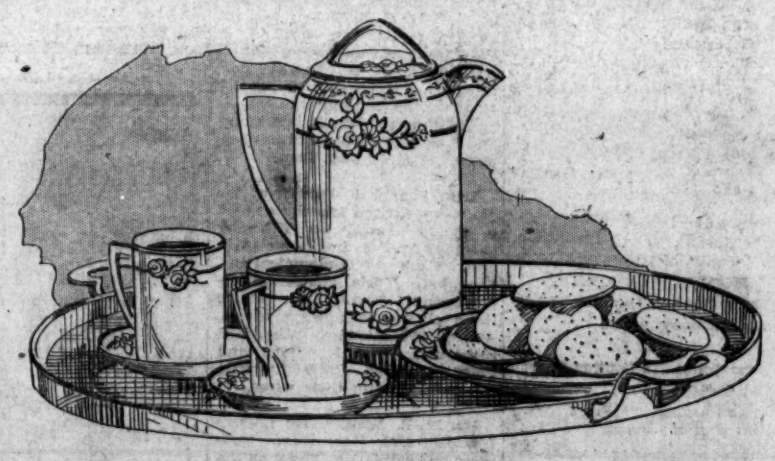

Hot chocolate comes into its own!

For supper after the theater—at luncheon when you like a food that is satisfying yet easy to prepare—at breakfast when the children must have a wholesome hot drink before they start to school—indeed whenever you want to be sure of something especially nourishing and good, use Libby's cream in chocolate or cocoa.

Made with Libby's rich, pure cream, chocolate is unusually fine-flavored, noticeably richer and smoother. For Libby's Cream is selected with the utmost care. It is tested constantly for butter-fat contents, for purity.

Try this rich cream in coffee, too—and in all your cooking. You will be delighted. Order some from your grocer today.

For each cup of chocolate allow 1 heaping tablespoonful grated bitter chocolate, 1 heaping teaspoonful of sugar, half a cup water and half a cup Libby's Cream.

Cook chocolate and sugar with a little water until thick—stir in the cream and water which have been brought to the boiling point, and let boil 2 or 3 minutes. Beat with an egg beater until frothy. Add three drops vanilla extract for each cup and serve very hot—topped with marshmallows cut in small pieces.

Libby's CREAM

Libby, McNeill & Libby, Chicago

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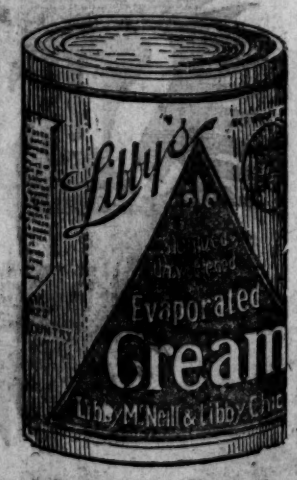

ALLIES ARE TOO EASY ON TURKEY

Henry Morgenthau Declares That 'Pussyfooting' Will Not Save Armenians

MORE MASSACRES PLANNED

Ambassador Fears For Fate Of Russia And Holds U. S. Partly To Blame

New York, March 5.—Declaring that the Allies were "pussyfooting" on the Turkish problem, and that they were ignorant of the psychology of the Turk, Henry Morgenthau, former Ambassador to Turkey, at a dinner of the Near East Relief at the Hotel Biltmore last night asserted that if Russia with her 170,000,000 people were to be continued as a landlocked nation another European war was inevitable.

America, said Mr. Morgenthau, had "sidestepped" the Turkish problem so that she was partly to blame for the recent turn of affairs and that all blame must not be placed on the shoulders of Great Britain. He characterised as "ridiculous" the statement made recently by Premier Lloyd George that the Turkish nation had been reduced to 6,000,000 by the terms of the Peace Treaty and declared that Turkey had been a nation of only 5,000,000 for some time.

Mr. Morgenthau read a letter from a friend in Constantinople which said that the Turkish Crown Prince Meelick Effendi, in Constantinople, right under the eyes of the Allied forces, predicted the extermination of the Armenians. He said that it was America and not France, England or Turkey that was on trial today, and that the question was whether America was going to relapse into its pre-war indifference of the fate of people outside the borders of the United States.

After saying that the fate of Armenia was sealed because she aided Russia in the war, Mr. Morgenthau recalled that Russia had been compelled to remain prostrate because the Turk, with the aid of the German, was able to strangle them by shutting the Dardanelles. He pointed out that while Russia was in the midst of internal struggles, after having given 10,000,000 men in the war, the fate of the Turks was being settled without consulting them, while they are unable to make themselves heard.

"If you permit the Dardanelles and Constantinople to remain in the hands of the Turks," he continued, "you are again going to expose Russia to becoming a landlocked nation, unable to beathe and spread and become civilised."

It really was a question between Oriental and Occidental civilisation, Mr. Morgenthau asserted, and if the most strategic point in the Near East were permitted to remain in the hands of an Oriental civilisation the world would be exposed to "a very early continuation of the great war, which did not begin in 1914, but in 1912, when the Balkan disputes arose."

The war will have been fought in vain, he said, if America does not show that it is in sympathy with the Armenians and with the other smaller nations, and if the crimes of the Turks are permitted to go unpunished. He predicted that millions of Jews in Russia and Poland would be murdered in the next few years because some of "the wild people" of Russia will feel that since the Turk was not punished there was nothing to prevent them also from ridding themselves of those they termed aliens and foreigners.

"Pussyfooting" was the worst way to handle the Turkish situation, the former Ambassador said. The Turk knows when you are in earnest, he added, and then he obeys, but when one hesitates he does his worst.

"And just at present that is what the Allies are doing," the speaker said. "They are giving the Turk to understand that all their threats will never be carried out."

The letter read by Mr. Morgenthau told of a meeting of Turks when it was reported that they were to lose Constantinople. One speaker said that if all the Christians had been annihilated the Turks would not then have been mourning the loss of their capital. Whereupon the Crown Prince arose and said that the work (of killing Christians) might still be finished, threatening new massacres in the presence of the great allied forces in the city.

The purpose of last night's meeting was to launch a drive for $6,000,000, which is New York City's quota of the $30,000,000 it is sought to raise by March 14 to aid the Armenians.

The other speakers were Cleveland H. Dodge, Treasurer of the Near East Relief, Dr. James L. Barton, Chairman; Miss Jane Adams, Frank A. Vanderlip, John Skelton Williams, Ogden L. Mills, Gen. John F. O'Ryan, Bishop Burch, Rabbi Joseph Silverman and Dr. Percy Stickney Grant.

London-New York Wireless Phone 'Is Coming Soon'

London, March 4.—Wireless telephone service will be established between London and New York within six months, it was predicted today by Godfrey Isaacs, director of the Marconi Wireless Company. He said:

"When our plans are perfected we will be able to get wireless telephone connections with the chief cities of the United States almost instantaneously. Within a year we will be talking with Melbourne as easily as with New York, and conversations will be more clearly audible than on local wires at present. The cost will be about a shilling a minute.

"We are going to bring all nations into communication by wireless telephone soon—not in the indefinite future."

WILSON HAS A RIDE; FIRST IN 5 MONTHS

Motors For An Hour, Accompanied By Mrs. Wilson And Admiral Grayson

Washington, March 3.—President Wilson went motor riding today for the first time in five months. It was his first appearance outside the White House grounds since a few days after his return to Washington, a sick man, at the end of September. He took a few motor rides in the week following his breakdown, but was obliged to take to his bed in the early days of October.

The Springlike weather, coincident with the marked improvement in the President's condition, aroused in him a desire to get out of doors. Yesterday, when the air had a balmy softness, he expressed a desire to take a motor ride and while it was intended at first to grant his wish the plan was abandoned for some unexplained reason when his motor car was at the door of the White House awaiting him. Today he renewed the request and Mrs. Wilson and Rear Admiral Grayson acquiesced.

Leaning on a cane the President was assisted into a closed car at the rear entrance of the White House by Rear Admiral Grayson. Mrs. Wilson was already inside and the physician joined them. The President wore a grey sweater under a medium-weight overcoat. He sat on the rear seat with Mrs. Wilson, Rear Admiral Grayson facing them. A car containing Secret Service men followed the President's car.

The route was through the Speedway and along Potomac Drive, south of the White House, and thence down Pennsylvania Avenue, up Capitol Hill, around the Capitol and back to the White House. Many people recognised the President. Men bowed and women waved to him. In passing through the Capitol grounds Senator Borah of Idaho, one of the uncompromising opponents of the President's League of Nations policy, saw him, waved his hand to him and smiled broadly.

The President showed keen interest in what he saw. He said he felt that he had been away from Washington for a long time. In passing Center Market, at Pennsylvania Avenue and Seventh Street, the President made a remark about the high cost of living as he called attention to a sign quoting port at 35 cents a pound. "That brings it home to you when you see a big sign like that," he said.

The drive consumed more than an hour. After the return to the White House Rear Admiral Grayson took the President's blood pressure and found it normal. The physician said the President had been benefited by the ride and probably would take daily rides for a time, the condition of the weather determining the program.

Photogrephers have been waiting for weeks at one of the rear gates to the White House grounds in the hope of getting a chance to snap-shot the President. They were there today, but policemen on duty refused to let them take the pictures.

Italy To Buy No More American Tobacco

London, March 4.—The Italian Government has decided to buy no more tobacco from the United States, Egypt or the Philippines, says a Rome despatch to the General News.

It will insist that only Italian, Albanian and Dalmatian tobacco be used.

WOOD SAYS U. S. WANTS A LEAGUE

Asserts That He Finds Universal Desire For Arbitration Before Resort To Arms

WOULD 'AMERICANISE' IT

Ends Campaign Tour Of Michigan With Speeches In Battle Creek And Lansing

Lansing, Mich., March 3.—General Leonard Wood concluded tonight his campaign tour in this State. In the course of the day he made five speeches, two in Battle Creek and three in Lansing. At each meeting he addressed enthusiastic crowds.

The General spent the morning and most of the afternoon in Battle Creek. There he addressed first 1,000 business men and afterward the members of the Calhoun County Agricultural Association. Arriving in Lansing, he first addressed an assembly of Lansing business men, after which he talked to the students of the Engineering School. He ended the day with a general meeting in the Lansing Auditorium.

At all of the meetings General Wood emphasised the need of reduced taxation, of a just relationship between capital and labor, a wise and reasonable system of universal training, an "Americanised" League of Nations, increased pay for public school teachers and a "firm and courteous" foreign policy.

General Wood is speaking extemporaneously. When he first began his campaign some weeks ago critics said that General Wood appeared a bit embarassed in facing his audiences, but with time this has disappeared and his supporters assert that when he meets Senator Poindexter in joint debate in South Dakota three weeks hence the Washington Senator will find himself opposed to a finished debater who will be able to meet every challenge of the experienced speaker and debater from the Coast.

GEN. BIDDLE LAUDS WOOD

Maj. Gen. John Biddle, who commanded the American troops in England during the war and who is now in command at Camp Custer, spoke at one of the Battle Creek meetings and eulogised General Wood as the pioneer in the preparedness movement. General Wood, he said, is the man to whom the country will always be indebted for the officers' training camps which were organised before our entry into the war and which partially trained the officers who with the regulars formed the foundation upon which was built up the great American officers' force of more than 200,000.

"With regard to the foreign policy of the United States," said General Wood at Battle Creek, "we must adopt a policy that will guarantee the life and property of every American no matter where that American happens to be, so long as that American obeys the laws of whatever country he happens to be in. A little of Colonel Roosevelt's spirit of 'Perdicaris alive, or Raisuli dead' has a very invigorating effect in certain contingencies."

On the League of Nations at Lansing tonight General Wood said:

"I am sure we are all interested in seeing what is going to be done with the League of Nations. As I go over the central department, with 40,000,000 people, touching Maryland in the East and Utah in the West, I find that there is a general desire to have the League approved with reservations which completely and thoroughly 'Americanise' it, and which leave the United States free to exercise their will through the agencies provided by the Constitution. We want an America that is ready to help a world in trouble, but it must be an America working and acting under the dictates of her own conscience, and under the mandate, and none other, of American public opinion.

"There is a very general desire, one might say a universal one, to have the machinery provided for bringing the representatives of the different nations together to talk things over before there is a resort to arms. I think this feeling is very general. It has come out of the great war. There is a feeling that if the parties at issue are honest that nothing but good can come from getting together and talking matters over before plunging into the horrible tragedy of war. If one party to the controversy is dishonest it is very apt to be discovered before the discussion has lasted long. So there is a very general and a very broad desire to dispose of this question and turn our attention to the business of the country, and at this time the business of the United States is a very important thing."

General Wood tonight praised the efforts of the War Department to provide vocational training for the soldiers of the regular army, describing the policy as one of the wisest and most liberal ever approved by the authorities at Washington.

"American women," he said, to the hundreds of women who greeted him in the auditorium, "have entered the political arena all over this nation, and they are going to play a very important part in it. My advice to them is go into one of the regular parties, whichever one they believe in, and go in on equal terms with the men. Do not split up into little rainbow groups. If you find your party is not all that it should be, why do your part in cleaning it up."

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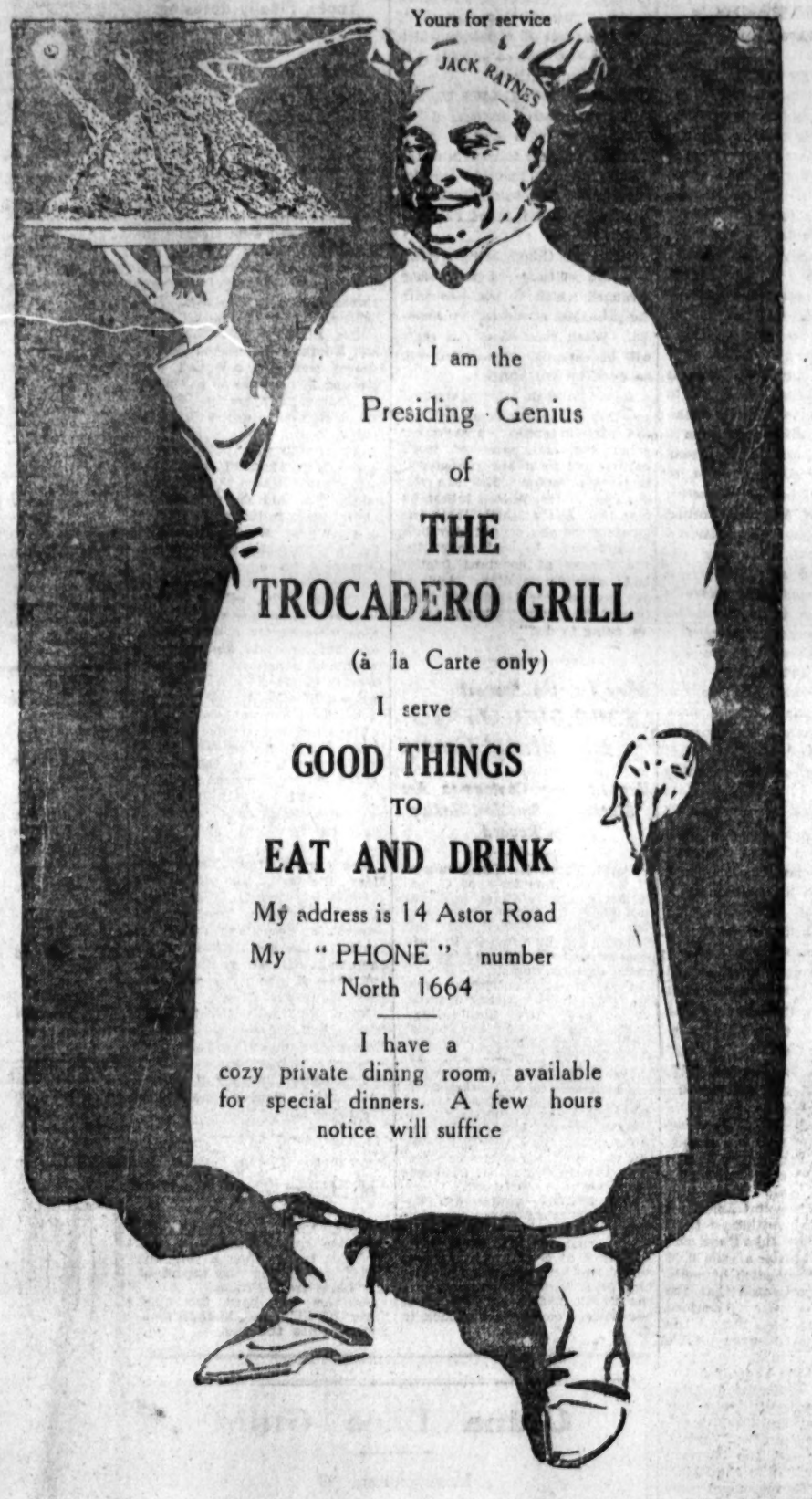

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AMERICA'S ROLE IS ENIGMA TO ALLIES

Want To Know Where Country Stands On Future Peace Settlements

FEAR VETO AS TO TURKEY

Belief That Friction Will Come Unless The Situation Is Cleared Up

BY EDWIN L. JAMES

Paris, March 4.—To Europe the Statue of Liberty is a big question mark. What is America going to do? The shadow of that question mark falls across the table whenever European statesmen get together to negotiate.

Is America going to ratify the Versailles Treaty? Is America going to join in the League negotiations? European statesmen who invited America to come in and help them direct the negotiations want to know.

The Italians and Jugo-Slavs, as favored by Wilson, are trying to get together on an Adriatic settlement, but the Adriatic question is only one of the pending European matters. The allied attempt to settle that without the active participation of America resulted in losing sight of American principles. That was only natural, for when across a green covered table conflicting interests sway and compromises are made, those present make themselves felt more than those who are absent.

DOUBT OUR ATTITUDE

Now the Turkish problem has been in a fashion arranged, does America, it is asked, want to give Europe her advice? If so, what is her advice on the pending questions?

In his famous note of Feb. 10 President Wilson said that the Adriatic problem raised the question whether or not America could co-operate with European nations in the work of maintaining the peace of the world. He said that if the principles for which America stood were not carried out in the Adriatic settlement he must consider the withdrawal of the Versailles Treaty from the Senate, "permitting the terms of European settlements to be independently established and enforced by the Associated Governments."

In their reply the British and French Premiers stated that they did not want America to withdraw from the task of establishing world peace. They said they would take into account America's wishes and they withdraw their ultimatum to the Jugo-Slavs and left President Wilson a wide field to perfect a settlement if he could do so, but they stated that the "absence of any American plenipotentiary has proved in practice an almost insurmountable obstacle."

Europe wants to know if America is going to ratify the Austrian and Hungarian treaty, take part in the Bulgarian and Turkish settlement, recognise the Soviets, favor revision of the German Treaty, keep troops on the Rhine, lend money to Germany and come again into the world political game. Europe wants America in as a full-fledged member of the society of nations.

ALLIES FEAR ANOTHER VETO

The allied Premiers, according to official information here, do not know American wishes with regard to Turkey. They have tentatively decided to let the Sultan remain in Constantinople. President Wilson was opposed to that when he favored an American mandate for Constantinople. The Premiers want to know what is his attitude now. As he vetoed the Adriatic settlement reached in the absence of his spokesmen, the question arises may he not veto the Turkish settlement?

The Hungarian Treaty is undergoing changes. It is likely that the frontier lines laid down in the original draft will be shifted. Frank L. Polk, acting under the direction of Washington, approved that first draft which suited President Wilson. Will Mr. Wilson approve the changes? If not, what does he wish done? No one speaks for him here in the allied councils.

The allied Premiers have framed a European economic program which involves, if not changes, certainly mitigations in the Versailles Treaty. President Wilson wanted the Versailles Treaty approved by the Senate without any changes. What he thinks of the proposed changes is not known here.

Under the direction of Lloyd George the Allies are getting nearer to peace with the Soviets. They want to make a Russian policy to which America will agree. In a short time the League of Nations will send an investigating commission into Russia. The Allies would like to know if America approves, and if she will send a member of the commission.

After it is fully recorded and emphasized that the Allies wish to act in accord with America, it is true, as has been pointed out in these despatches that they do not wish to occupy a position in which Washington is the court of review on all they do. The question comes up, What damage might be done if President Wilson, for instance, vetoes the Turkish plan? Various purely European points of policy have dictated the decision to leave the Sultan in Constantinople. Some of these points of policy are not of a nature which America considers so important as do European nations.

REVERSAL BY ALLIES DIFFIC

It has been announced in Turkey, in India and in Egypt that the Sultan is to remain at the Golden Horn. Should America later decide that this is wrong, it is asked, can the Allied Premiers back down?

There are things being written into the settlements now being arranged which do not jibe with the principles advocated by America. When they come out there will be curiosity as to what will be done by Washington.

A middle path is going to lead to other difficulties comparable to the Adriatic tangle. America can come into the game of world politics and make her influence an important factor. She can stay out and, as Mr. Wilson intimated, let the Allies settle their own troubles, as she cannot stay both in and out. In that policy lies the danger of constant friction and misunderstanding. And so the biggest world political question of the day is, "What is America going to do?"

MARY PICKFORD WINS A DIVORCE

Motion Picture Actress Obtains Decree On Ground Of Desertion

WEEPS AS SHE TESTIFES

Her Husband Left Her Several Times, Finally Refusing To Reform

Reno, Nev., March 3.—Mary Pickford, motion picture actress, obtained a divorce from Owen Moore last night at Minden, a small town near Carson City, on grounds of desertion. She had been at the Campbell ranch at Genoa, nearby, since Feb. 15.

Miss Pickford was accompanied to the court room by her mother, Mrs. Smith, and wept freely while testifying. Mr. Moore was not in court, though he was at Minden at lunch on Monday. He was represented by an attorney. Miss Pickford is still at Genoa.

Miss Pickford told the court that Moore had deserted her on several occasions and had only returned in response to her pleas, but that a year ago he left her and had ever since refused to return.

Immediately after obtaining the decree Miss Pickford went back to the ranch, where she had been living. She said she was seeking a quiet place to live and intended to stay near Minden for a long time and to make the State her permanent home.

Moore arrived at Virginia City on Sunday night, with a camera man, saying he intended to take new pictures for a coming picture, but he could find no hotel accommodations, so he drove down to Minden in a machine and was served with the papers while at luncheon the next day.

The ranch where Miss Pickford is staying is on the outskirts of the deserted town of Genoa, first settled by the Mormons in 1847, but now with scarcely an inhabitant, and she is out of reach of the telephone.

Los Angeles, Cal., March 3.—Mary Pickford, to whom was granted a divorce from Owen Moore at Minden, Nev., on the grounds of desertion, have been separated several years. They have worked in the same studios, but never in the same company, since their separation.

Miss Pickford's family and friends have always declined to discuss her marital affairs, but because of her religious faith it was a surprise in motion picture circles when word of the decree was received.

Mrs Leeds Spent $300,000 On Her 102 Bridal Gowns

Her Evening Costsumes Are 'Startling'—Smallest Bodice On Record

Paris, March 4.—The trousseau of Princess Anastasie of Greece formerly Mrs. William B. Leeds cost $300,000, it was revealed today. Fully one-half of that amount was invested in lingerie reputed to be the finest ever possessed by any woman.

Contrary to the present craze for silk or muslin, the princess insisted upon the finest linen specially handwoven in Spanish convents, and trimmed with rare old lace. The trousseau contains:

Thirty morning dresses;
Thirty afternoon dresses;
Thirty evening dresses;
Twelve sport costumes.

Only six of her dresses are tailor made, the Princess holding the view that a really smart woman always wears a one-piece dress, never a shirtwaist.

Her evening gowns are described by connoisseurs as startling, especially one of white tulle chiffon, spangled with gold, giving the effect of a golden rainstorm, while another particularly stunning dress is of black velvet, with the tiniest bodice on record. It has neither sleeves nor a back to it.

France Stops Export Of Hides To America

Paris, March 4.—The American hide and leather trade was hard hit today when a bill was signed prohibiting the export of raw hides from France.

America has been the chief buyer of hide and leather from France since the war.

League Is Only A Lot Of Words To Marshal Foch

Paris, March 4.—The following statement is attributed by leading Paris papers to Marshal Foch:

"I do not consider the League of Nations any protection of world peace. I do not believe in it because it does not exist, except in words."

Copies of the Treaty of Versailles now sell for twenty-five cents in Parisian book stores. There is little demand for it, however, and the price is expected to drop to a nickel a copy.

French Prices Jump 50% On Rail Increase

Paris, March 4.—The cost of living in France has jumped 50 percent as a result of the law increasing by from 40 to 100 percent the cost of transportation, and the prices of gas, electricity, bread, refrigerated meat, postal rates and municipal taxes.

Economists estimate that the purchasing value of the franc, reduced four-fifths since 1914, may be reduced still further as soon as the federal income tax is enforced.

HE SERVED OTHERS WELL

And By Service He Rose From Office Boy To Railroad Head

New York, March 5.—His rise from the position of an office boy to one of the greatest railroad presidencies in the country was described the other night by James H. Hustis, President of the Boston & Maine Railroad, before several hundred members of the New York Railroad Club. They applauded him vigorously when he said that he had adopted a policy of service to others in the beginning of his career.

"It seems particularly appropriate," said President Hustis, "that my message, if I succeed in developing one, should be before this club, for it was from one of its members that I received my first instructions in the rudiments of railroading more than forty years ago, or to be more exact, forty-two years ago next April.

"As a boy of fourteen I had succeeded to the job—we did not call them positions in those days—of office boy in the office of John M. Tousey, known to many of the older men here as the General Superintendent of the Hudson River and Harlem Divisions of the New York Central Railroad.

"The office looked out on the open lot where the Biltmore now stands. Maud S. and the Vanderbilt cows used to browse around in that open lot. You don't see any horses or cows around the Biltmore nowadays—"

"But you see some swell chickens," interrupted a chorus of voices.

"My first glimpse into the railroad world is, therefore, of peaceful memory," continued the President of the Boston & Maine. "Part of the official family, which had but recently come to New York when the New York Central had consolidated with the Hudson River Railroad, used the vacant offices as sleeping quarters and in the early evening after the Pacific Express—the one evening through train—had left, these gentlemen would sit on the doorsteps of the Grand Central and spin yarns about the great consolidation, just completed, and others that might take place in the railroad world. But I doubt if their imagination went so far as to consider even as a possibility the present magnificent New York Central system of nearly 13,000 miles and 170,000 employes—certainly not a United States railroad system of 240,000 miles and 2,000,000 employes, such as we are emerging from tonight.

"But these larger problems of consolidations did not concern me then. My problem, and only problem, was to make good as an office boy. I delivered and collected the train mail and the railroad telegrams for everybody everywhere, it then seemed to me; copied letters in the tissue books, opened mail, addressed envelopes, and made up certain reports and did such other things as fell to my lot.

"A young man who then presided in one of the offices, the car department, took me under his wing the first day I arrived and gave me advice as to what I should do to succeed, particularly emphasising the importance of being accommodating to those who, like himself, were without office boys.

"His plan was immediately put into effect by using my services in various capacities, one of my regular assignments being to go to Charles's grocery store opposite the station to get his daily luncheon, which consisted of crackers and cheese.

"Whatever success I have had since in the railroad business I have attributed, and now publicly testify, was due in part to the advice of this young man, the father of your club. If I have strayed from his early injunction it is my fault and not his, but I do wish to offer the still youthful Daniel M. Brady, the club's father, as being himself an exemplar of what he then taught—service to others.

"In its broader sense service to others must be regarded as the keynote of real success, whether it be railroading, finance, the professions of what not, but railroading is essentially service."

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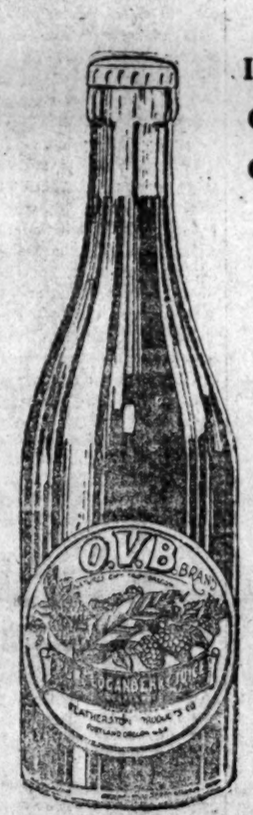

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Lenin Says He Wants Peace But Mistrusts Allies

(Continued from Page 1)

ness suit, the trousers stuffed into knee-high boots of thick felt, the warmest kind of foot covering. The clothes in this case, at least, did not show the man, for Lenin's raiment might have been worn by a sartorially careless Cabinet Minister or newspaper man or a prosperous bricklayer.

That he was being pictured for the numberless host of American movie fans did not seem to interfere with the Bolshevik Premier's conversational powers. Speaking in rather slow but very pure English—his understanding of both English and American is perfect—he tackled each topic brought up with the unhesitating promptitude of one who knows his own mind thoroughly.

Allies Playing 'Chess Game'

Of the Allies' reported decision to lift the blockade he said:

"It is hard to see sincerity behind so vague a proposal, coupled as it seems to be with preparations to attack us afresh through Poland. At first glance the Supreme Council's proposition looks plausible enough, the resumption of commercial relations through the medium of the Russian co-operatives. But the co-operatives do not longer exist, having been assimilated into our Soviet distribution organs. Therefore what is meant when the Allies talk of dealing with the co-operatives? Certainly it is not clear.

"Therefore I say that closer examination convinces us that this Paris decision is simply a move in the Allied chess game, the motives of which are still obscure." Lenin paused a moment, then added with a broad grin:

"Far obscurer, for instance, than Marshal Foch's intended visit to Warsaw."

I asked if he deemed the probability of a Polish offensive serious (it must be recalled that in Russia the talk was of a drive by the Poles against the Bolsheviki, not vice versa).

"Beyond doubt," Lenin replied, "Clemenceau and Foch are very, very serious gentlemen, and the one originated and the other is going to carry out this offensive scheme. It is a grave menace, of course, but we have faced graver ones. It does not cause us fear so much as disappointment that the Allies should still pursue the impossible. For a Polish offensive can no more settle the Russian problem for them than did Kolchak's and Denikin's. Poland has many troubles of her own, remember. And it is obvious that she can get no help from any of her neighbors, including Rumania."

"Yet peace seems nearer than before," I suggested.

"Yes, that is true. If peace is a corrollary of trade with us, the Allies cannot avoid it much longer. I have heard that Millerand, Clemenceau's successor, expresses willingness to envisage commercial relations with the Russian people. Perhaps this heralds a change of front among the French capitalists. But Churchill is still strong in England, and Lloyd George, who probably wants to do business with us, dare not risk an open rupture with the political and financial interests supporting the Churchill policy."

PEACE TERMS

"And America?"

"It is hard to see clearly what is going on there. Your bankers seem to fear us more than ever. At any rate, your Government is instituting more violently repressive measures not only against the Socialists but against the working class in general than any other Government, even the reactionary French. Apparently it is persecuting foreigners. And yet, what would America be without her foreign workers? They are an absolute necessity to your economic development.

"Still, some American manufacturers appear to have begun to realise that making money in Russia is wiser than making war against Russia, which is a good sign. We shall need American manufactures locomotives, automobiles, &c.—more than those of any other country."

"And your peace terms?"

"It is idle to talk further about them." Lenin returned emphatically. "All the world knows that we are prepared to make peace on terms the fairness of which even the most imperialistic capitalists could not dispute. We have reiterated and reiterated our desire for peace, our need for peace and our readiness to give foreign capital the most generous concessions and guarantees. But we do not propose to be strangled to death for the sake of peace."

The Red standard bearer stopped short as if to lend weight to his ultimatum, then continued, with one of the ironic grins that constrict his narrow eyes into two slits like a Mongolian's.

"I know of no reason why a Socialist commonwealth like ours cannot do business indefinitely with capitalistic countries. We don't mind taking their capitalistic locomotives and farming machinery, so why should they mind taking our Socialistic wheat, flax and platinum? Socialistic corn tastes the same as any other corn, does it not? Of course, they will have to have business relations with the dreadful Bolsheviks—that is, the Soviet Government. But it should not be harder for American steel manufacturers, for instance, to deal with the Soviets than it was for them to deal with Entente Governments in their wartime munition deals.

REOPENING OF TRADE

"That is why this talk of reopening trade with Russia through co-operatives seem to us insincere, or at least obscure—a move in a game of chess rather than a frank, straightforward proposition that would be immediately grasped and acted upon. Moreover, if the Supreme Council really means to lift the blockade, why doesn't it tell us of its intentions? We are without official word from Paris. What little we know is derived from newspaper despatches picked up by our wireless."

At this point, in response to Kubes's request to picture the dictator in his home, Lenin led us down a short corridor, past two sentries, into the five-room apartment in which he lives. We entered a fairly large and simply furnished parlor, through a dining room square enough to have formed part of a Harlem flat. There we were joined by Comrade Oulianovna, Lenin's wife (she prefers to use her husband's real name, Vladimir Ilitch Oulianovna).

Lenin's wife is a quiet, middle-aged woman who looks even more a proletarian than her spouse, but who speaks four languages and is an authority on secular education. Subsequently one of Lenin's cats strolled in and perched on his knee. Resuming his pronouncements on the affairs of nations amid these incongruous surroundings, the President of the People's Commissaries observed trenchantly:

"The statesmen of the Entente and the United States do not seem to understand that Russia's present economic distress is simply a part of the world's economic distress. Until the economic problem is faced from a world standpoint and not merely from the standpoint of certain nations or group of nations, a solution is impossible. Without Russia, Europe cannot get on her feet. And with Europe prostrate, America's position becomes critical. What good is America's wealth if she cannot buy with it that which she needs? America cannot eat or wear the gold she has accumulated, can she? She can't trade profitably, that is, on a basis that will be of real value to her, with Europe until Europe is able to give her the things she wants in exchange for that which she has to give. And Europe cannot give her those things until she is on her feet economically.

RUSSIAN GOODS NEEDED

"In Russia we have wheat, flax, platinum, potash and many minerals of which the whole world stands in desperate need. The world must come to us for them in the end. Bolshevism or no Bolshevism. There are signs that a realisation of this truth is gradually awakening. But meanwhile not only Russia but all Europe is going to pieces, and the Supreme Council still indulges in tergiversation. Russia can be saved from utter ruin and Europe too, but it must be done soon and quickly. And the Supreme Council is so slow so very slow. In fact, it has already been dissolved, I believe, in favor of a Council of Ambassadors, leaving nothing settled and with only a League of Nations which is non-existent, still-born, to take its place. How can the League of Nations possibly come to life without the United States to give it backbone?"

I inquired as to whether the Soviet Government was satisfied with the military situation.

"Very much so," Lenin replied promptly. "The only symptoms of further military aggression against us are those I spoke of in Poland. If Poland embarks on such an adventure there will be more suffering on both sides, more lives needlessly sacrificed. But even Foch could not give the Poles victory. They could not defeat our Red Army even if Churchill himself fought with them."

Here Lenin threw back his head and laughed grimly. Then he went on in a graver vein:

"We can be crushed, of course, by any one of the big Allied Powers if they can send their own armies against us. But that they dare not do. The extraordinary paradox is that weak as Russia is compared with the Allies' boundless resources, she has not only been able to shatter every armed force, including British, American and French troops that they have managed to send against her, but to win diplomatic and moral victories as well over the cordon sanitaire countries. Finland refused to fight against is. We have peace with Esthonia, and peace with Serbia and Lithuania is at hand. Despite material inducements offered to and sinister threats made against these small countries by the Entente, they preferred to establish pacific relations with us.

SITUATION HOPEFUL

"This assuredly demonstrates the tremendous moral force we hold. The Baltic states, our nearest neighbors, appreciate that we alone have no designs against their independence and well being."

"And Russia's internal situation?"

"It is critical but hopeful. With spring the food shortage will be overcome to the extent at least of saving the cities from famine. There will be sufficient fuel then too. The reconstruction period is under way, thanks to the Red army's stupendous performances. Now parts of that army are transformed into armies of labor, an extraordinary phenomenon only possible in a country struggling toward a high ideal. Certainly it could not be done in capitalist countries. We have sacrificed everything to victory over our armed antagonists in the past; and now we shall turn all our strength to economic rehabilitation. It will take years, but we shall win out in the end."

"When do you think Communism will be complete in Russia?"

The question was a poser, I thought, but Lenin replied immediately.

"We mean to electrify our entire industrial system through power stations in the Urals and elsewhere. Our engineers tell us it will take ten years. When the electrification is accomplished it will be the first important stage on the road to the Communistic administration of public economic life. All our industries will receive their motive power from a common source, capable of supplying them all adequately. This will eliminate wasteful competition in the quest of fuel, and place manufacturing enterprise on a sound economic footing, without which we cannot hope to achieve a full measure of interchange of essential products in accordance with Communist principles.

"Incidentally, in three years we expect to have 50,000,000 incandescent lamps burning in Russia. There are 70,000,000 in the United States, I believe, but in a land where electricity is in its infancy more than two-thirds of that number is a very high figure to achieve. Electrification is to my mind the most momentous of the great tasks that confront us."

SCORES SOCIALIST LEADERS

At the close of our talk Lenin delivered himself, not for publication, however, of some cutting criticism of certain Socialist leaders in Europe and America which revealed his lack of faith in the ability of even the desire of these gentry to promote world revolution effectively. He evidently feels that Bolshevism will come to pass in spite of, rather than because of, the "official" chieftians of Socialism.

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Have you ever tried
POST-TOASTIES
(Your grocer stocks them)
They are really the most delicious breakfast food that one could imagine. Just crisp little flakes of corn, all crumbly and nice for either grown-ups or children. Served with either cream or milk, they form a dish that is at once
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It is wonderful the nourishment these little flakes contain—but when you consider that they are made from the finest corn grown in the wheat country of America and Canada, that they are made by a process which retains all the natural elements of the corn in their most assimilable form, and that last, but not least, they are made under such perfect sanitary conditions, then the verdict must be
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Best workmanship guaranteed. Reasonable charges.
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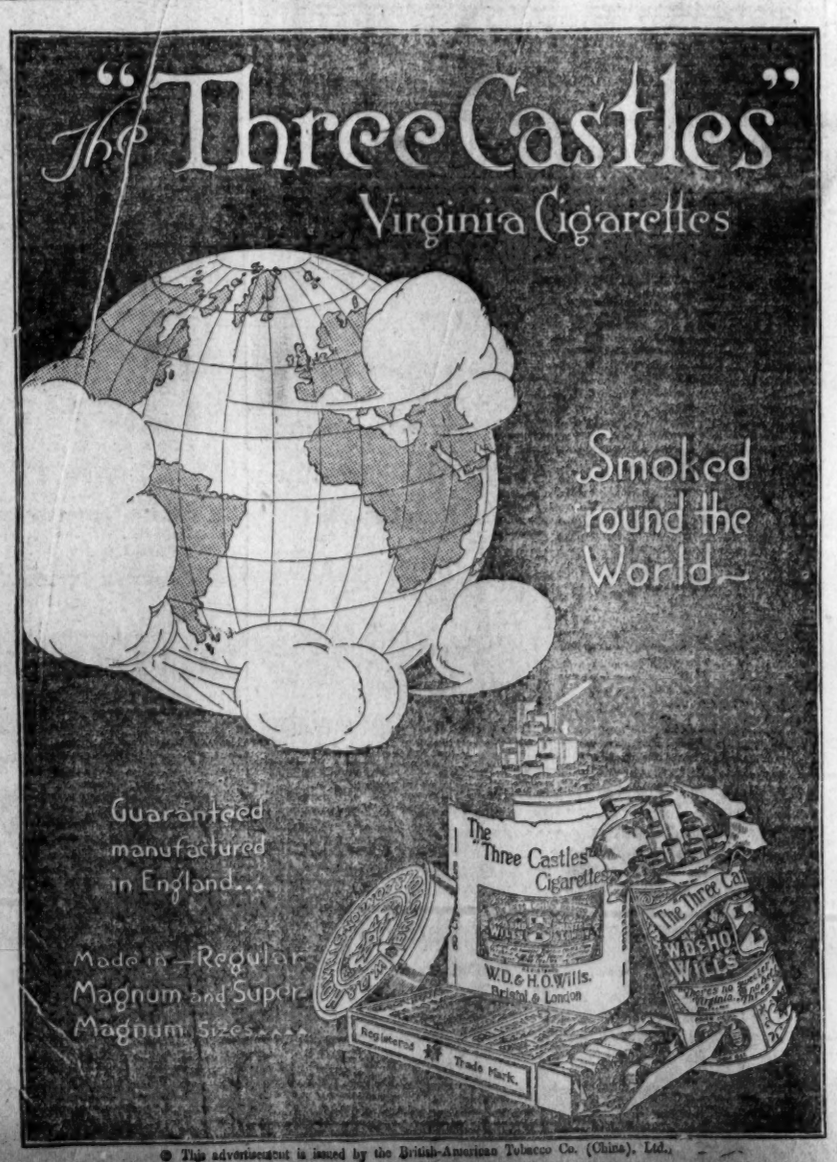
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If so, you must use ELECTRIC LAMPS.
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Our present prices are as follows:—

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United States Court For China

UNITED STATES
v.
JOSEPH CARVER,
CALVIN K. BECK,
JOHN BOLDISH and
BRYAN MAST.

Cause No. 949

SENTENCE
Filed April 10, 1920.

SYLLABUS

1.—Crimes. Liability: Aiding or Abetting. The law in force here has abolished the distinction between principals and accessories and every one who aids or abets the commission of a crime is responsible therefor.

2.—What constitutes. In order to aid or abet it is not necessary to contribute to such commission in the sense that the crime could not otherwise have occurred; encouragement of the actual perpetrator suffices.

3.—Reasonable doubt is not a mere surmise that the accused may not be guilty; it is a doubt which reasonable men may entertain and give a good reason for after a thorough review and sifting of the evidence.

4.—Robbery: Evidence examined and found to show that all four of the accused contributed to the commission of the robbery charged, but moderate penalty imposed on account of their youth and of the fact that this appeared to have been their first serious offense.

Chauncey P. Holcomb, Esquire, United States District Attorney, for the Prosecution.

Ferno J. Shuhl, Esquire, for the defense.

Lobingier, J.:—The accused who are naval enlisted men, are charged with assault and robbery. It appears that they were all at the Victoria Bar on the night of March 12 and left there, when the place closed at midnight, in company with two civilian sailors, one of whom was the complaining witness, Carroll. He testifies that the party passed through several streets, "some dark," defendant Boldish walking beside him, defendant Mast in the lead and the other civilian sailor next. When the latter turned a corner and passed out of sight Carroll states that some one knocked him down and, when he tried to rise, defendant Boldish struck him twice in the face and took from him about one hundred dollars (including a $50 note) which, the proprietor of the bar testifies, he had just given Carroll in change, which transaction the latter says Boldish had seen. Boldish admits that Carroll was with him—was even leaning up against him. He denies that he robbed Carroll and that he had seen him change the money but does not deny striking him.

The direct evidence as to the corpus delicti being thus confined to these two witnesses we have to determine which is the more credible. The accuser is hardly as interested a witness as the accused and no reason has been suggested why the former should seek to fasten the crime unjustly upon the latter. The complaining witness related these details on several distinct occasions without material variation. He seemed to speak with caution to discriminate carefully in his identification, and to avoid specifying more than the one, though, had he been prevaricating, he might have charged all.

Boldish and Mast claim that Carroll was drunk at the time. The latter admits that he had been drinking but denies that he was drunk and in this he is corroborated by the proprietor of the bar, a disinterested witness. But Boldish also states that Carroll ran to attack defendant Carver, which seems not only inconsistent with the statement that Carroll was very drunk but also improbable, as Carroll, even with the other civilian sailor, would hardly attack one of four bluejackets. Carroll's identification two days later of Boldish as the principal is declared by Det. Sgt. Ross, likewise a disinterested witness, and, in spite of the partial denials of Boldish and Mast, must have satisfied the police or Boldish would not have been arrested.

Defendant Carver admits having struck Carroll when he "came running back" and without any claim of provocation by the latter. He evidently knew of the robbery for he stated to Lt. Wells in the hearing of Sgt. Ross, that he got none of the money but that the next morning he gave $70 to another party so as to avoid suspicion by not having it on his person. The amount included a $50.00 (American) bill which Carver says he had received by (unregistered) mail from his brother. But this was of the same denomination as that received by Carroll in change and later taken from him and Carver's explanation of where he got it is affected by his testimony that he did not know of the robbery after admitting to Lt. Wells that he did.

As we have seen, Carroll's testimony is that he was knocked down just after the other civilian sailor had turned the corner and passed out of sight. Behind him, was defendant, Beck according to the latter's testimony, and then followed Boldish and Carroll, and last of all Carver. Carroll further testifies in answer to the

"Q. And who was in front of you just before you were struck in the head?

A. Struck in the head at that time one little fellow, I don't now what his name is."

This answers to the description of Beck and agrees with his statement as to his position. Beck also says:

"I saw Mast hit this big fellow (the other civilian) and then I took a swipe at him."

Beck stated to Lt. Wells that he used a stick and that the motive of the assault on Carroll was robbery but that he received none of the money. Carver says that he saw this civilian fall after being struck with what "sounded like a board."

Mast and Boldish claim that the civilian started the fight but it is difficult to believe that either or both of them would make an unprovoked attack on the largest of these bluejackets knowing, as they must, that the other three would come to the rescue.

Mast claims that he did not see Carroll change his money at the bar but he makes the significant admission that he changed his marine's uniform for that of a bluejacket "after we met Carroll" and the proprietor says that this was done in the bar. Mast knew, he says, that changing uniform was prohibited by the naval regulations and punishable by confinement "on bread and water" but he gives no explanation for doing it except that it was "just for a lark." The fact that he changed only "after we met Carroll" seems to point to a purpose which made disguise advisable. Carver and Beck also doffed the naval uniforms which they wore at the time of the affair and were in civilian clothes when arrested. Why all this concealment, including Carver's transfer of the money, if the parts taken by these defendants in this unfortunate affair were innocent?

It was not necessary that the four accused should have planned a crime before coming to the bar or even before leaving it. But there are indications of design in Mast's sudden change of uniform, in his leading the party through certain dark streets and in the fact that three of the bluejackets had picked up weapons and were prepared, while the civilians were not.

It is true that the complaining witness accused only Boldish of taking his money and that, as defendants' counsel contends, their mere presence at the scene of the crime would not incriminate them. But if they were there to raid or abet the criminal design, or if they did aid or abet it, though not originally there for that purpose, they are liable with the perpetrator. For

"Whoever directly commits any act constituting an offense defined in any law of the United States, or aids, abets, counsels, commands, induces or procures its commission, is a principal."

"The effect of the section," says Judge Morrow, "is to abolish the distinction between principals and accessories in offenses defined in the laws of the United States.

And in order to aid or abet, it was not necessary that the accused should have contributed to the commission of the crime in the sense that it could not have occurred without them. It was sufficient if they encouraged the actual perpetrator; and they seem to have done much more. Mast and Beck appear to have kept the two civilians apart and to have disabled one while Boldish and Carver attacked the other. There was thus direct participation by all which facilitated the actual taking of the money by one.

In discussing the phrase "reasonable doubt" a well known Judge said in his charge to a jury:

"It is not a mere guess—a mere surmise—that one may not be guilty of what is charged. It is a doubt that you may entertain, as reasonable men, after a thorough review and consideration of the evidence—a doubt for which a good reason, arising from the evidence, can be given."

After such a "review and consideration" of this evidence we are unable to entertain such a doubt or give such a reason and we must, therefore, find the accused guilty of the crime of robbery.

The maximum penalty is imprisonment for "not more than fifteen years." But in view of the youth of the accused and the fact that this appears to be their first serious offense we shall reduce this to the lowest point consistent with such seriousness and the necessary deterrent effect of punishment. Each is sentenced to serve two years in Bilibid prison, Manila, Territory of the Philippines, and to pay one fourth of the costs.

Red Cross Plans World-Wide Aid For Disaster

Geneva, Mar. 2.—The Congress of Red Cross Societies in session here today authorised the International Red Cross League to proceed at once with a world-wide scheme of preparedness for disasters.

The plan contemplates a Red Cross disaster organisation in every community composed of men and women. The resources at the disposal of all communities are to be tabulated and everything placed in readiness for instant use in the event of trouble.

Each organisation is to include physicians, nurses, social workers, canteen workers, motor corps, and supplies of cots, blankets, cooking utensils, hospital facilities and food.

FRENCH SEE PERIL IN RUSSIAN POLICY

Reopening Of Trade For Benefit Of Germany Called Political Madness

ECONOMIC PLEA IS SOUND

Are Other Considerations For France, 'Which Cannot Trust Germany'

BY WALTER DURANTY

Paris, March 4.—"Whatever dangers may result from peace with Soviet Russia, France must share with England. It is not the same regarding the benefits. England and Germany may gain much from a resumption of commercial relations. We shall gain little or nothing. Yet what hurts them will hurt us also. It's heads they win and tails we lose."

That was a summary of the French viewpoint given to the New York Times today by a high diplomatic authority. He said:

"I am telling you nothing new in stating that England at present is instigating the allied policy toward Russia. France has agreed to follow England's lead and assented to the Supreme Council announcement issued last week in London, but since that date a new factor appears to have been introduced. I refer to the relation to Soviet Russia of Germany. As you know, the opinion of the British governing class has been enormously influenced by Keyne's book on 'The Economic Consequences of Peace,' whose moral is briefly that Europe can never recover from the war unless Germany is prosperous and that the financial terms of the treaty are so crushing as to render Germany's prosperity—nay, even her economic existence—impossible.

"During the last week it appears the idea has come to British statesmen that instead of modifying the treaty in Germany's favor, which would be extremely difficult and perhaps dangerous, they should kill two birds with one stone by allowing Russia and Germany to assist each other. Given Russian raw materials—her depreciated currency precludes her buying them elsewhere—Germany would be able to get her manufactures going again and recover her lost economic stability. Russia would benefit by the service of German engineers, organisers and business men, to say nothing of German tools, machinery and manufactured goods generally, of which she has enormous need. In a phrase, Germany would develop Russia and Russia would put Germany on her feet again.

"I don't say that England regards the proposition exactly like that or has formulated it so definitely, but in plain language that is the logical outcome of the trend of the policy advocated in Keynes's book. From an economic standpoint the reasoning is doubtless sound enough. Obviously it is hard for us French to answer when we are confronted by this argument: 'You say it is vital to France that Germany pays her what she owes. But don't you realise that Germany cannot pay unless you permit her to recover? Therefore it is in your own interest as Germany's creditor not only to allow, but even to aid, Germany's recovery. That is practical common sense.

"From our viewpoint there is something in this. We do want Germany to pay and we see that there must be some measure of economic recovery if she is to do so. We realise that it will not be easy to strike the exact happy mean which will allow Germany to recover enough to pay without gaining sufficient strength for her to refuse to do so. For remember this, which, no matter what may be written or said here or elsewhere, is and will remain the keynote of French policy, France does not, France cannot trust Germany. The British pride themselves on being practical business people and the economic argument has an especial appeal for them. But to us French it seems that the economic argument is not everything. There are political, diplomatic, military and racial considerations to be taken into account. We know that Germany for the moment is prostrate, but we do not believe that defeat has changed the heart of the German people or its rulers whether the Government label is monarchist or democratic, republican, socialist, or even communist.

"Since European history began the rich land of France has been the object of German covetousness. Century after century they have never lost an opportunity of attacking us when they felt strong enough to do so. With that knowledge in our hearts, can we view with unconcern the prospect not only of a re-strengthened and rehabilitated Germany, but of a Germany combined with Russia, bulwarked by Russia's inexhaustible granaries and supplies of raw material and backed by Russia's innumerable millions? Are the British blind to the danger Are there no far-sighted statesmen in England who can look beyond the immediate political advantages and economic benefits and see that a combination with Russia would be a heaven-sent opportunity for Germany of winning back, ten or twenty or thirty years hence, not only what she has lost, but that paramount supremacy she fought the war to achieve?

"You know what French hopes are built on Poland, what an important part Poland plays in our European policy. Could Poland resist for a moment against the combined weight of Russia and Germany Surely it is to the interest of the Allies—and America, too, for that matter, for Germany loves America no more than she loves France or England—to keep Russia and Germany apart. Instead of that it looks as though we are trying to throw them into each other's arms. It may be economic wisdom, but politically it is madness."

NEW BOOKS
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Bentley's Complete Phrase Code Book (New Edition)	$20.00
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Cassell's New Dictionary of French-English and English-French	3.00
Peking Dust (By Ellen N. Lamatte)	2.25
French Newspapers	0.10

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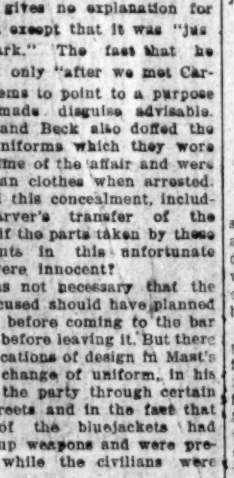

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And here are the exquisite odors from which you may make your choice. Some suggest a rose garden in June; others a bed of Violets by the light of the moon. Some bring to mind the subtle spiced breezes of the Far East; others languor and luxury of a marbled harem. In bottles of marvelous design, lying on satin beds, these perfumes will make the ideal gift for sweetheart, wife, mother or sister.

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One tenth of each ticket will be sold at $0.50, the proceeds of which after payment of prizes, charges, etc., will be divided between the Famine Relief Fund and the Benevolent Institutions. The Association reserves to itself the right to allocate the proceeds to the above objects; if any of the tickets are unsold on date of drawing, proportional reduction in the allocation will be made.

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-:- Financial And Commercial News -:-

Exchange and Bullion

Shanghai, April 10, 1920.

Money and Bullion

Sovereigns: buying rate,
@ 6/9 = Tls. 2.96
@ exch. 73.8 = Mex. $4.01
Sild Dollars: Bank buying rate,
@ 134¼ = Tls. 0.74
@ 73.8 = Mex. $1.01
Mex. Dollars: Market Rate 73.5
Shanghai Gold Bars: 975 touch Tls. 175
Bar Silver 998 touch ...Tls. 111
Copper Cash per tael Tls. 187.200
Native Interest ..... Tls. 07

Latest London Quotations

Bar Silver ..... 69⅞d.
Bank Rate of Discount 6%
Market Rate of Discount:
3 m/s. ..... —
4 m/s. ..... —
6 m/s. ..... —
Fr., Paris on London Fr. —
N.Y., New York on London T.T. G.$3.99½

Exchange Opening Quotations

London ..... T.T. 6/9
London ..... Demand 6/9¼
India ..... T.T. 289
Paris ..... T.T. 2075
Paris ..... Demand 2078
New York ..... T.T. 134
New York ..... Demand 134¼
Hongkong ..... T.T. 70
Japan ..... T.T. 34¾
Batavia ..... T.T. 340

Bank's Buying Rates

London ....4 m/s. Cdts. 7/1⅛
London ....4 m/s. Docy. 7/1⅜
London ....6 m/s. Cdts. 7/2⅝
London ....6 m/s. Docy. 7/3
Paris ..... 4 m/s. 2225
New York ..4 m/s. Docy. 144¾

Tourists' Exchange

Bank's Closing Demand Buying Rates
10 @ exch. 6/10½ = Sh. Tls. 29.09
4.350 @ exch. 138 = Sh. Tls. 36.23
Fr. 250 @ exch. 2120 = Sh. Tls. 11.79

1 Shanghai Tael = Mex. $1.36
at Bank's selling rate for Mexican Dollars.

BANKS SELLING RATE FOR MARKS

Marks 8,100 ..... = Tls. 100
„ 100 ..... = Mex. 1.66

ROUBLES EXCHANGE

Today's Bank Buying Rate For Roubles
Roubles 15,000 ..... = Tls. 100
„ 100 ..... = Mex. $0.90

Exchange Shop Rates

Buying: 100 Old Roubles $1.50
„ „ New „ $ .90
Selling. „ Old „ 01.60
„ „ New „ $1.00

CUSTOMS HOUSE EXCHANGE RATES FOR APRIL

Hk. Tls. 2.44 @ 7/4⅛ £1
„ 1 @ 2163 Fr. 24.10
„ 0.64 @ 141¾ Gold $1
„ 1 @ 32½ Yen. 3.43
„ 1 @ 314½ Rs. 3.56
„ 1 @ 1.50 Mex. $1.56
„ 1 @ — Roubles —

Stock Exchange Transactions

Shanghai, April 10, 1920.

OFFICIAL
Kungyik Cotton Tls. 73.00 June
Y'poo (ord.) Tls. 47.50

UNOFFICIAL
Langkats (Com.) Tls. 16.50

Shanghai Produce & Stock Exchange Transactions

Shanghai, April 10, 1920.

Japanese Bond: 5%
Tls. 28.50 April
Tls. 29.50 May
Tls. 30.00 June

Yangtszepoo Cotton Mill Ltd.
Tls. 46.50 April
Tls. 47.60 May
Tls. 49.00 June

Japan-China S. & W. Co.
Tls. 49.70 April
Tls. 50.50 May
Tls. 50.50 June

Nishi Bosoki Kaisha
Tls. 15.00 April
Tls. 16.20 May
Tls. 16.50 June

Shanghai P. & S. Exchange
Tls. 54.50 April
Tls. 55.90 May
Tls. 56.60 June

Local Yarn for Standard, 16's
Tls. 186.00 April
Tls. 186.80 May
Tls. 186.50 June
Tls. 190.00 August
Tls. 189.50 September

Local Yarn for Standard 20's
Tls. 222.00 April

Water Moon 16/20's
Tls. 207.30 April
Tls. 207.00 May
Tls. 206.50 June

Tungchow Cotton
Tls. 33.00 April
Tls. 33.20 May

BENJAMIN AND POTTS SHARE LIST

Yesterday's Prices

Stock	Closing Quotations
Banks	
H. K. and S. B. ..	$340 B.
Chartered	£80
Russo-Asiatic	Rs. 250
Marine Insurances	
Canton	Tls. 440
North China	Tls. 160
Union of Canton .	Hk. 180
Yangtsze	$240 B.
Far Eastern Ins. Co., Ltd.	Tls. 19½ B.
Fire Insurances.	
China Fire	$128
Hongkong Fire ..	$310 B.
Shipping	
Indo-China Def. ..	$210
Indo-China Pref. .	$20
"Shell"	215/—
Shanghai Tug ord.	Tls. 50 B.
Shanghai Tug Pref	Tls. $4½ B
Mining	
Kaiping	Tls. 25 S.
Oriental Cons. ...	25/—
Raub	$1
Docks	
Hongkong Dock ..	Tls. 159 B.
Shanghai Dock ..	Tls. 180 S.
New Eng. Works .	Tls. 27¾
Wharves	
Shanghai Wharf ..	Tls. 142½
Hongkong Wharf	Tls. 82 B.
Lands and Hotels	
Anglo-French Land	Tls. 60 B.
China Land	Tls. 50
Shanghai Land ...	Tls. 63 B.
Weihaiwei Land	Tls. 3
S'hai Hotels Ltd. .	Tls. 14½ B.
China Realty (ord)	Tls. 68
China Realty (pref)	Tls. 50
Cotton Mills	
E-wo (ord.) Tls.	Tls. 700 B.
E-wo Pref	Tls. 82
Laou-kung-mow ..	Tls. 400
Oriental	Tls. 305
Shanghai Cotton .	Tls. 400
Kungyik	Tls. 60 B.
Yangtszepoo	Tls. 47½ B.
Yangtszepoo Pref. .	Tls. 85
Industrials	
Sutler Tiles	Tls. 25
China Sugar	Tls. 182 B.
Green Island	Tls. 6½
Langkats	Tls. 16½ B.
Major Bros	Tls. 5
S'hai Sumatra ...	Tls. 80 B.
Stores	
Hall & Holts	Tls. 12 S.
Llewellyn	$30
Lane, Crawford ...	Tls. 87½ B.
Moutrie	$32
Watson	$7
Weeks	Tls. 11
Rubbers (Local)	
Alma	Tls. 5½ B.
Amherst	Tls. 0.25 B.
Anglo-Java	Tls. 7¾ B.
Anglo-Dutch	Tls. 8.10 B.
Ayer Tawah	Tls. 20 B.
Batu Anam 1918 .	Tls. 50 x D B
Bukit Toh Alang .	Tls. 1¾ B.
Bute	Tls. 0.50 B.
Chemor United ..	Tls. 0.65 B.
Chempedak	Tls. 5 S.
Cheng	Tls. 1 B.
Consolidated	Tls. 2.10 B.
Dominion	Tls. 4¼ B.
Jalu Kalumpang .	Tls. 5½ B.
Java Consolidated.	Tls. 11½
Kamunting	Tls. 3 B.
Kapala	Tls. 0.60
Kapayang	Tls. 10
Karan	Tls. 3 S.
Kota Bahroe	Tls. 3 B.
Kroewoek Java ...	Tls. 9½ B.
Padang	Tls. 7 B.
Pengkalan Durian .	Tls. 2½ B.
Permata	Tls. 1 B.
Repah	Tls. 0.50 B.
Samagaga	Tls. 0.55 B.
Seekee	Tls. 1
Semamba	Tls. 0.60 B.
Senawang	Tls. 4¼ B.
Shanghai Klebang .	Tls. 0.50 B.
Shanghai Malay ..	Tls. 6
S'hai Malay pref. .	Tls. 10 B.
Shanghai Pahang .	Tls. 0.80 B.
Sungais	Tls. 0.50
Sungei Duri	Tls. 6¾ B.
Sua Manggis	Tls. 3 B.
S'hai Kalantan ...	Tls. 0.50 B.
S'hai Seremban ...	Tls. 0.45 B.
Taiping	Tls. 0.50 B.
Tanah Merah	Tls. 0.50 B.
Teboag	Tls. 11 B.
Tiobri	Tls. 2½
Tiangbe	Tls. 4½ B.
Miscellaneous	
C. I & E. Lumber .	Tls. 350
Culty Dairy	Tls. 18 S.
Shanghai Trams ..	Tls. 63½ B.
Shanghai Gas	Tls. 15 B.
Horse Bazaar	Tls. 40
Shanghai Mercury .	Tls. 25
S'hai Telephone ..	Tls. 78 B.
S'hai Waterworks .	Tls. 98

I. Sellers. Sa. Sales. B. Buyers

Benjamin and Potts, 8 Jinkee Rd.

Telephone No. Central 298

Cotton Market

Messrs. A. B. Rosenfeld and Son, write as follows in their weekly cotton market report:

China Cotton.—The market during the past week has been rather quiet and prices have moved within a comparatively narrow margin, with the net result of a steady market as compared with last week's level. The adjustment in values has tended to equalise sentiment and has fostered a less aggressive attitude on both sides of the market and a greater inclination to await developments. Speculative business has been reported for July, August and September, holders, however, seem disinterested.

As to the future situation, this depends largely on the trend of exchange, any downward movement being certain to strengthen the price of the staple, as would any important inquiries by the mills.

Yarn.—The tone of the market during the past week has been on the easy side due to speculative influences, but as remarked in our circular last week, and position of local mills is all that could be desired. Production up to the middle or end of September has been disposed of at remunerative prices. Demand everywhere is healthy while stocks, from reliable reports, are diminutive.

Liverpool, April 1, 1920:

Liverpool Market:

	Pence
Egyptian Fully Good Fair Sakellaridis	33.00
M. G. Fine Scinde and Bengal	16.00
Good Middling American, Spot	27.76
Good Middling American, May	25.50
Good Middling American, July	24.75

Market, weak.

New York, April 8, 1920:

	Cents.
New York Market:	
May	41.10
July	38.98
October	35.28
Spot	42.50

Market, firmer.

Bombay, April 7, 1920:

Indian Market:

Broach 487 Rps. per Khandy.

Market, easier.

Shanghai Market:

	Tls.
Shensi, Spot	32.75
Tungchow, Spot	32.50
Tungchow, May/June	33.00
Shanghai, Spot	27.50
Shanghai, M-Ginned, May/June	28.00

Tone of the market, steady.

Messrs. J. Spunt and Co. write as follows in the report dated April 10:

China Cotton.—The main feature in the market during the past week has been the steadiness in prices with hardly any variations notwithstanding the absence of speculative commitments and the decline in the local yarn market. However the firmness and gradual upward trend in Mid-Americans apparently strengthens the local holders' views as to the ultimate conditions to be expected here as far as prices are concerned and in view of the ready financial support afforded them at this time it may be reasonably anticipated that there is very little likelihood of any retrogressiveness in rates prevailing in the immediate future. Tone of the market, steady.

Liverpool:

Egyptian Cotton, F. G. F. Sakellaridis	33.00
Price of Fine M. C. Bengal.	16.00
Price of Good Middling...	27.76
Price of Good Middling last reported	28.97

Tone of market, firm.

New York Market:

Price of Mid-American Spot	42.50
May	40.97
July	38.54
October	35.35

Market, firm.

Indian Market:

	per Candy.
Broach, New Crop	Rs. 486

Market, steady.

The China Mutual Life Insurance Co., Ltd.

A PEACE RISK.
Who is carrying your death risk?
Is it your family, or
A Life Assurance Office?
Why not let the China Mutual carry it?
HEAD OFFICE:
10 Canton Road, Shanghai.

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TIENTSIN

Cable Address
ASTOR

The leading Hotel in Tientsin. Delightfully situated, facing Victoria Park, and located in the Centre of the Town's Life and Business.
Spacious and Luxurious Dining and Reception Rooms.
Fifty Bedrooms with private Baths and Toilets.
First Class Cuisine and Selected Cellar, under Foreign supervision.
Central Heating, Electric Light, Modern Sanitary Arrangements.
Hotel Motor-Omnibus and Porters meet all Trains and Boats.
THE MANAGEMENT.

American Manufacturers Export & Import Corporation
ELECTRIC MACHINERY
Sole Agents Wagner Electric Mfg. Co., St. Louis
Machine Tools
Carroll and Jamison Lathes
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:: Stocks on Display ::
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PHILIPPINE NATIONAL BANK
SOLE OFFICIAL DEPOSITORY OF THE PHILIPPINE GOVERNMENT
RESOURCES PESOS 261,000,000
HEAD OFFICES MANILA
GROWING IN PRESTIGE & CAPITAL
BRANCHES 37 BROADWAY, NEW YORK AND THROUGHOUT THE PHILIPPINES
CHECKING ACCOUNTS
SAVINGS ACCOUNTS
FIXED DEPOSITS
EXCHANGE BOUGHT & SOLD
LETTERS OF CREDIT
TRAVELLERS CHECKS
CORRESPONDENTS AT PRINCIPAL CITIES IN THE ORIENT UNITED STATES AND EUROPE
1 B The Bund, Shanghai; Tel. C. 2741
J. W. MILLER Manager.

BUSINESS AND OFFICIAL NOTICES

(Continued from Page 28)

Shanghai to Foochow

Foochow:—The San Peh Co.'s Steamer Ningshin, Capt. Augestad, will leave from the Ningshao Wharf, Chinese Bund Nantao, on Sunday, the 11th Inst., at about 6 p.m. This Steamer has extra large cabins with all the conveniences of a mail steamer, with observation saloons fore and aft. Excellent service and cuisine. Passage fare, Shanghai to Foochow, single $30 and return $48. For Freight or Passage, apply to the office of the Company, No. 16A, Peking Road. Tel. Freight C. 1520 and Passage C. 3283.

NOTICE

We have today authorized Mr. Charles Edward Peacock to sign for our Company by procuration.

ARNHOLD BROTHERS & COMPANY, LTD.

Shanghai, 8th April, 1920. 28901

Oriental Cotton Spinning and Weaving Co., Ltd.

Notice is hereby given that an Extraordinary General Meeting of the Oriental Cotton Spinning and Weaving Company Limited will be held at the Office of the General Managers, 6 Kiukiang Road, on Thursday, the 15th day of April, 1920, at 4 o'clock in the afternoon, when the Resolutions passed at the Extraordinary General Meeting held on the 31st day of March, 1920 will be submitted for confirmation as Special Resolutions.

The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from the 10th to the 12th day of April, 1920, both days inclusive, for the purpose of Registering those entitled to the New Ordinary Shares.

Proxies to be valid must be lodged at the Company's Offices not less than 48 hours before the time of holding the Meeting.

By order of the Board of Directors.

Arnhold Brothers & Co., Ltd.
General Managers. 28877

Messrs. Stewart and Crane

6 KIUKIANG ROAD

beg to announce that owing to the withdrawal of Mr. E. H. Vreeland from the Company, the firm name has been changed from Stewart-Vreeland-Crane to

STEWART-CRANE CO. 28908

S.S. Lucerie from New York

"Consignees are hereby notified that before cargo can be taken delivery of General Average Bonds will have to be signed and a 2% Deposit paid."

DODWELL & CO., LTD.
Agents. 28909

NOTICE

I have to-day handed over charge of the Shanghai Branch of the Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation to Mr. G. H. Stitt.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
A. STEPHEN,
Manager.
9th April, 1920. 28902

SAEY TAI

Has just received a shipment of new season goods for the Spring and Summer. Highest grade material and perfect fit of clothes guaranteed. An inspection is cordially invited.

SAEY TAI,
350-1 Nanking Road.
28849

Dr. E. G. Lobzowsky
DENTIST

Four Years' Practice in New York.

Painless Extractions, Plate Crown Bridgework, Gold and Porcelain Inlays.

No. 3 G Peking Road
Tel. Central 1125

Dr. R. Holper M.D.

Specialist in Venereal, Urinary, Skin and Internal Diseases.
15 Nanking Road
(Corner Szechuen Road)
Office hours: 11-1 and 4-6.

Residence: 77 Avenue Dubail
Tel. Central 736. 27310.

NAAMLOOZE VENOOTSCHAP
Maatschappij Tot Mijn-Bosch-En Landbouwexploitatie in Langkat

NOTICE is hereby given that the Annual General Meeting will be held in the Offices of the Company, Tandjong Poera, Lower Langkat, Sumatra, at 10 a.m. on Thursday, 29th April, 1920.

By Order of the Directors,
GEORGE McBAIN,
General Agents.
Shanghai, 6th March, 1920. 28276

WANTED

Reliable Japanese woman for sewing and washing.

Apply
"VANCOUVER LODGE"
134 Sinza Road 27740

FRESH MILK
delivery twice daily.
EXTRA ORDERS
are executed at any time
AIKOSHA DAIRY
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PROF. I. K. SETO
TURKISH-BATH
and
Massage Establishment
Cor. of Nanking and Szechuen Rd
Practised 15 years in U.S.A.
Practised 3 years in Shanghai

The Shanghai Chemical Laboratory
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3rd floor

HONMA HOSPITAL
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Tel. N. 2961
DR. K. HONMA
(former Assistant at the Imperial University at Fukuoka.)
Women's Diseases
Confinements, Surgery
X-Ray and diathermy
Examination with Uretroscope
Skin Diseases
Massage Treatment

MA CHANG KEE
(Established 1870)

Dealer in all kinds of porcelain, brass and bamboo wares, curios, emeralds, jades, cornelians and gems of all sorts, etc.

All goods sold by us are guaranteed, and articles found to be imitations can be returned within six months of purchase.

Address:
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MUSK
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When you are interested in Musk and are prepared to pay for samples, Please write to Box 474 care of The China Press.

KINGMAN & BROS.

Dental Surgeons of the Philadelphia Dental College and Garretson's Hospital of Oral Surgery, Philadelphia, U.S.A.

Will perform all kinds of dental operation on modern scientific principles, and supply:

Teeth of Superior Workmanship in Vulcanite, Gold and Alloy Plates, Gold Crown and Bridge Work.

All work is guaranteed to entire satisfaction.

TEL. CENTRAL 515
40, Szechuen Road, Shanghai.

Mow Woo Cheong Oil Mill
茂和昌油廠
ZAU KIA DOO, SHANGHAI.

We beg to announce that we are specialists in the sale of Ground-nut Oil and Ground-nut Cake of the best qualities, which are produced, by our expert methods, from first-class unshelled ground-nuts. Your patronage will be cordially welcomed and all orders promptly executed.

Head Wholesale and Business Offices: 1 Tientsin Road, Shanghai: Phone C. 3575. 28735

The Housing Problem in Shanghai

WOODEN HUTS AND HOUSES
For Sale

Canadian
1.—One 3-roomed Hut 16 feet x 20 feet $1,600 net c. i. f. Shanghai.
2.—One 4-roomed Hut 24 feet x 22 feet $2,300 net c. i. f. Shanghai.
3.—One 5-roomed Hut 22 feet x 30 feet $2,900 net c. i. f. Shanghai.
4.—One 5-roomed Hut 24 feet x 38 feet $3,500 net c. i. f. Shanghai.
5.—One 10-roomed House 28 feet x 40 feet with Bath, Pantry and Wash Room $6,600 net c. i. f. Shanghai.

Ready for delivery within two months from date.

For particulars apply to:—
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26A Canton Road, Shanghai. 28516

LAST WEEK
OF
STOCK-TAKING SALE

Books given away with every purchase of $3 and $5.

Special discount of 10% for Cash during this week only.

Open until 6 p.m. Monday to Friday,
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Have you any
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which you cannot sell? Send sample and quotations to the
Yuen Fung Trading Co., Tientsin. They will sell them for you 28712

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1st Floor

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16 Nanking Road Entrance: Szechuen Road

CITRONNADE
Replaces in every way the use of FRESH LEMONS—Convenient—Economical, in Jars of 2 sections, containing
OIL & JUICE of Lemons

Chinese and Foreign Banking Announcements

Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China

Incorporated by Royal Charter 1853.

Capital £2,000,000
Reserve Fund 2,000,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders £2,100,000

Head Office:
38 Bishopsgate, London, E. C.

Court of Directors:
Sir Montagu Cornish Turner, Chairman.
Sir Duncan Carmichael.
T. Cuthbertson, Esq.
Sir Alfred Dent, K.C.M.G.
W. H. Neville Goschen, Esq.
The Rt. Hon. Lord George Hamilton, G.C.S.I.
W. Foot Mitchell, Esq.
James Maxwell Grant Prophit, Esq.
Lewis Alexander Wallace, Esq.

Bankers:
The Bank of England.
The London Joint City & Midland Bank Limited.
The London County and Westminster and Parrs Bank, Ltd.
The National Provincial Bank of England, Limited.
The National Bank of Scotland, Limited.

Agencies and Branches:

Amritsar	Ipoh	Puket
Bangkok	Karachi	Rangoon
Batavia	Klang	Saigon
Bombay	Kobe	Seremban
Calcutta	Kuala	Singapore
Canton	Lumpur	Shanghai
Cebu	Madras	Sourabaya
Colombo	Manila	Taiping
Delhi	Medan	(F. M. S.)
Haiphong	New York	Tavoy
Hankow	Peking	(Lower
Hongkong	Penang	Burma)
Iloilo	Yokohama	Tientsin

Shanghai Branch 18 The Bund.

Drafts granted on the above Agencies and Branches and also on the principal Commercial Cities throughout the world. Bills of Exchange bought, Travelling Letters of Credit issued and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

Interest allowed on Current Deposit Accounts, according to arrangement.

Fixed Deposits are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

C. J. SCOTT.
Manager.

Banque De L'Indo-Chine

Capital .... Frs. 48,000,000.00
Reserve .... Frs. 50,000,000.00

Succursales et Agences:

Bankok	Hanoi	Saigon
Battambang	Hongkong	Shanghai
Canton	Mengtze	Singapore
Djibouti	Nouméa	Tientsin
Poudichery	Peking	Tourane
Haiphong	Papoete	
Bankoou	Pnom-Penh	

Bankers:
In France: Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris; Credit Lyonnais; Banque de Paris et des-Pays-Bas; Credit Industriel et commercial; Societe Generalle.
In London: The Union of London and Smith's Bank, Ltd.; Comptoir National d'Escompte des Paris; Credit Lyonnais.

This Shanghai Agency undertakes all banking operations and exchange business, grants credits on goods and approved securities and receives deposits on current and fixed deposits according to arrangement.

L. ARDAIN.
Manager

The Exchange Bank of China

SHANGHAI BRANCH
41 Kiangse Road.

Telephone C. 1941.
Telegraphic Address "Knabex."

Capital .....Yen 10,000,000

Head Office ..... Peking.
Registered in the Ministry of Finance.

General Banking Business of Every Description transacted.

Foreign and Domestic Exchange Business a specialty. We issue Demand Drafts, T/T. Letters of Credit, Buying and Selling Specie, etc., etc.

Foreign and Domestic Commercial Papers and Bills discounted.

Loans and Advances made on approved Securities.

Interest allowed on current accounts and fixed deposits according to arrangement.

Foreign Agencies at Tokio, Yokohama, Kobe, Osaka, Nagasaki, Moji, Singapore, Bombay, London, New York.

Domestic Agencies at Tientsin, Hankow, Kiukiang, Tsingtau, Dairen, Changchun, Mukden, Foochow, Amoy, Swatow, Hongkong, Canton.

P. C. KONG.
Manager.

Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation

Paid-up Capital $15,000,000

Reserve Funds:—
Sterling £1,500,000
Silver $23,000,000

Reserve Liability of Proprietors ... $15,000,000

Head Office: HONGKONG
Court of Directors:
Hon. Mr. E. V. D. Parr, Chairman.
A. H. Compton, Esq., Deputy Chairman.
J. W. C. Bonnar, Esq.
G. M. Dodwell, Esq.
C. S. Gubbay, Esq.
P. H. Holyoak, Esq.
Hon. Mr. J. Johnstone.
W. L. Pattenden, Esq.
J. A. Plummer, Esq.
Ross Thomson, Esq.
Chief Manager.
Hongkong—N. J. Stabb.

Branches and Agencies:

Amoy	Ipoh	Penang
Bangkok	Johore	Rangoon
Batavia	Kobe	Saigon
Bombay	Kuala	S. Francisco
Calcutta	Lumpur	Shanghai
Canton	London	Singapore
Colombo	Lyons	Sourabaya
Foochow	Malacca	Tientsin
Hankow	Manila	Tsingtao
Harbin	Nagasaki	Vladivostock
Iloilo	New York	Yokohama
	Peking	

London Bankers:
London County Westminster and Parr's Bank, Ltd.

Shanghai Branch: 12, The Bund.
Sub-Agency: 9 Broadway.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and on Fixed Deposits according to arrangement.

Local Bills Discounted.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, Africa, China, Japan and America.

A. G. STEPHEN,
Manager.

Russo-Asiatic Bank

	Roubles.
Capital (fully-paid) .	55,000,000
Reserve Fund	26,960,000
Capital Contributed by	Kup. Tls.
Chinese Government	2,500,000
Reserve Fund	1,750,000

Head office: Petrograd.
Paris office: 9 Rue Boudreau.
London office: 64 Old Broad. Street, E. C. 2.

Bankers:
London: Messrs. Glyn, Mills, Currie & Co.
Paris: Societe Generale pour favoriser le Developement du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France. Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas.
Milan: Credito Italiano.

FAR EASTERN BRANCHES:

Bombay	Harbin	Nicolayewsk
Chanchun	Hankow	O/Amur
(Kwan-chendze)	Harbin	Peking
	Hongkong	Shanghai
Chefoo	Manchouli	Tientsin
Dairen	Newchwang	Vladivostock
(Dalny)		Yokohama

Branches and Agencies in Russia, Siberia and Mongolia

SHANGHAI BRANCH
Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits in Taels, and Dollars. Terms on application.

Local Bills discounted. Special facilities for Russian Exchange.

Foreign Exchange on the principal cities of the world bought and sold.

Safe Deposit Boxes.

L. JEZIERSKI,
S. JASTRZEMBSKI.
Managers for Branches in Asia.

The Bank Of China

(Specially authorised by Presidential Mandate of 15th April, 1915)

Authorised Capital $60,000,000.00
Paid-Up Capital.. $12,279,800.00
Reserve Fund ... $1,298,522.60
Special Reserve Fund $1,808,983.68

Head Office: Peking.
Branches and Agencies:

Peking	Taiyuan	Shanghai
Tientsin	Kaifong	Hankow
Chanchun	Wuhu	Ichang
Antung	Anking	Changsha
Dairy	Hangchow	Nanchang
Moukden	Ningpo	Kiukiang
Newchwang	Nanking	Foochow
Harbin	Chinkiang	Amoy
Kirin	Hsuchow	Canton
Tainan	Soochow	Hongkong
Chefoo	Wusieh	Swatow
Tsingtao	Yangchow	Chungking

SHANGHAI BRANCH.
3 Hankow Road.

Loans granted on approved Securities. Local Bills discounted. Interests allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits in Taels or Dollars according to arrangement.

Sung Han-chang,
Manager.

Shanghai, 18th February, 1919.

Banque Belge Pour L'Etranger

Societe Anonyme
Filiale de la Societe Generale de Belgique
(THE BELGIAN BANK)

Paid-up Capital ... Fr. 50,000,000
Reserves ..... Fr. 12,027,956

Head office: BRUSSELS
London Office: 2 Bishopsgate, E.C.2
Paris Office: 12 Place de la Bourse
Branches: Cologne, Bucharest, Alexandria, Tantah, Cairo, Peking and Tientsin.

Agents:
Manchester: 31 Mosley Street

President:
JEAN JADOT
Gouverneur de la Ste Gle de Belgique

Correspondents in all important cities of the world.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts in gold or local currency and fixed deposits according to arrangements.

Every description of banking and exchange business transacted.

L. STRAETMANS,
Manager.

Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation

Savings Bank Office:
12 The Bund and 9 Broadway.

Deposits of not less than $1, or over $100, will be received at one time.

Not more than $1,200 will be received in one year from any single depositor whose credit balance shall not at any time exceed the sum of $5,000.

Interest at the rate of 3½ per cent per annum will be allowed on the monthly minimum balance. Deposits may be withdrawn on demand. Accounts will be kept either in Dollars or Taels, at the option of the depositor.

Depositors will be presented with Pass Books in which all transactions will be entered. Pass Books must be presented when paying in or withdrawing money.

Office Hours—10 a.m. to 3 p.m. Saturday, 10 a.m. to 12 noon.

BANK OF COMMUNICATIONS

Specially authorised by Presidental Mandates of April 7th, 1914, and October 31, 1915.

Capital: Kuping Taels 10,000,000

HEAD OFFICE: PEKING
Over 60 Branches and Agencies at principal cities and commercial centers in China.

Agencies abroad; Singapore, Hongkong, Tokyo (Japan).

SHANGHAI BRANCH
14 The Bund.

Interest allowed on both Current and Fixed Deposit Accounts; Credit granted to approved securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Y. M. CHIEN Acting Manager.

The National Commercial Bank, Ltd.

Established 1907.
Paid-Up Capital ...$1,000,000.00
Reserve Fund 391,347.41
Head Office: Shanghai
Peking and Kiangse Roads.
Tels: Managers' Office: Cen. 2650
General Office: Cen. 2613 & 2614
Branches:
Hangchow, Hankow, Peking, Tientsin, Mukden and Harbin.

FOREIGN CORRESPONDENTS
London, New York, San Francisco, Tokio, Yokohama, Kobe and Osaka.

Correspondents at the principal cities throughout China.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits in Taels, Dollars, Gold Dollars, Sterling and Yen according to arrangement.

Interest allowed on Deposits at Call both in Taels and Dollars according to arrangement.

Domestic and Foreign Drafts purchased and sold.

Credit granted on approved securities.

Savings accounts—4% per annum.

Every description of banking business transacted.

Modern Safe Deposit Boxes For Rent.

Shen Chu Hsu, Manager.
Shu Chin Min, Sub-Manager.
C. C. Yang, Sub-Manager.

International Banking Corporation

Owned by
THE NATIONAL CITY BANK OF NEW YORK,

Capital & Surplus U.S.$10,000,000
Undivided Profits U.S. $450,000

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55 WALL STREET, NEW YORK
London Office: 36 Bishopsgate E.C.
Lyons Office: 27 Place Tolozan
San Francisco Office:
332 Montgomery Street

Branches:

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Shanghai	Manila
Peking	Cebu
Tientsin	
Tsingtau	Straits Settlements
Hankow	Singapore
Hongkong	
Canton	Dominican Republic
Manchuria	Santo Domingo
Harbin	
India	San Pedro de Macoris
Bombay	
Calcutta	Sanchez
Rangoon	
Japan	Santiago
Yokohama	
Kobe	Puerto Plata
Java	
Batavia	Panama
Soerabaya	Panama
	Colon

Branches of
THE NATIONAL CITY BANK OF NEW YORK

Argentina	Uruguay
Buenos Aires	Montevideo
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Rosario	Caracas
	Maracaibo
Belgium	
Antwerp	Siberia
Brussels	Vladivostok
Spain	Italy
Madrid	Genoa
Barcelona	
Brazil	Porto Rico
Bahia	San Juar
Pernambuco	
Porto Alegre	Colombia
Rio de Janeiro	Medellin
Santos	
Sao Paulo	Russia
	Moscow
Chile	Petrograd
Santiago	
Valparaiso	South Africa
	Cape Town
Ponce	Trinidad
Porto Rico	Port of Spain

Branches in Havana and 21 of the principal cities of Cuba.

Commercial and Travellers' Letters of Credit, Bills of Exchange and Cable Transfers bought and sold. Current accounts opened and Fixed Deposits in local and foreign currencies taken at rates that may be ascertained on application to the Bank.

H. C. GULLAND, *Manager.*
1a Kiukiang Road.

Commercial Bank of China

Head Office: SHANGHAI

	Sh. Tls.
Subscribed Capital ...	5,000,000
Paid-Up Capital	2,500,000

Advances made on approved securities. Bills discounted.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 2 per cent per annum on daily balance. On Fixed deposits:
For 3 months at 3% per annum.
For 6 months at 4% per annum.
For 12 months at 5% per annum.

On deposits in Dollars according to arrangement.

T. G. MARSHALL.
Chief Manager.

中華信行 Chung Foo Union Bank

(Established in 1917.)
Statutes approved by the Government in 1916.
Head Office: Tientsin

Subscribed Capital .. $2,000,000
Paid-Up Capital $1,020,000
Reserve Fund .....$ 54,000

Managing Director:
T. CLARENCE SUN
Deputy Managing Director:
NIEH CHI-WEI

Branches and Agencies in Domestic Cities and Foreign Countries:

Tientsin	Chinkiang	Ichang
Shanghai	Soochow	Changsha
Peking	Wusieh	Shasi
Hankow	Hangchow	Wuhu
Nanking	Ningpo	London
Yangchow	Shaoshing	New York
Hsuchow	Canton	S. Francisco
Pengpu	Hongkong	Boston
Changchun	Changteh	Tokio
Antung	Chengchow	Kobe
Kiukiang	Tsinkiangpu	Osaka
	Yokohama	

And also other principal cities in foreign countries.

SHANGHAI BRANCH.
S. 441 Ningpo Road.

Tel. Central 1929 Managers' Office
Tel. Central 2618 General Office.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted. Interest allowed on Current Account and Fixed Deposits both in Taels and Dollars according to arrangement.

Credits granted on approved securities.

Y. R. SUN, Manager,
T. D. Zar, Sub-Manager.

Nederlandsche Handel Maatschappij

(Netherlands Trading Society.)
Established 1824.

Paid-up-Capital: Guilders 80,000,000 (about £6,666,666)
Reserve Funds: Guilders 14,590,545 (about £1,215,879)
Special Reserves: Guilders 17,000,000 (about £1,416,666)

Head Office: AMSTERDAM.
Head Agency: BATAVIA
Agencies in Holland:
THE HAGUE and ROTTERDAM.

Branches:

Bandjermasin	Penang
Bandoeng	Pontianak
Cheribon	Rangoon
Djember	Semarang
Djokjakarta	Singapore
Hongkong	Soerabaya
Kota-Radja	Soerakarta
Langsa	Tebing-Tinggi
Makassar	Tegal
Medan	Telok-Betoh
Padang	Tjilatjap
Palombang	Weltevreden
Pekalongan	

London Bankers
National Provincial and Union Bank of England, Ltd.

Correspondents at the principal places in Europe, Asia, Australia and North America.

The Bank buys, sells, and receives for collection bills of exchange, issues letters of credit on its branches and correspondents and transacts banking business of every description.

Shanghai Interest Allowed on current tael accounts and fixed deposits, according to arrangement.

B. G. J. WYNBERG.

The
Chekiang Industrial Bank, Ltd.

Established 1908

Capital $1,000,000.00
Reserve Fund 81,425.61
Resources 10,000,000.00

Head Office & Branches;
Hangchow, Shanghai, Haimon, and Lanchi.

Domestic Agencies;
Throughout CHINA at principal Cities.

Foreign Correspondents;
London, New York, Amsterdam, Tokyo, Kobe, Yokohama, Osaka, Hakodata, Seoul, and Fusan.

Every description of Banking and Exchange transacted.

Drafts issued and telegraph transfers effected.

Commercial Credits established.

Loans and Credits granted on approved securities.

Interests allowed on Current and Fixed Deposits in Pounds Sterling Gold Dollars, Guilders, Yen, Taels, and Dollars according to arrangements.

Modern Safe Deposit Boxes for rent on application.

Savings Deposits at 4% compound interest.

LI MING, Manager.
SHANGHAI BRANCH
U 39 Peking Road.
Telephones: C. 3145, Mgr's. Office.
Telephones: C. 2147, General Office.
CABLE ADDRESS:
"CHINDUSBANK."

THE BANK OF CANTON, LIMITED.

Incorporated 1912

Capital (fully paid)	H.$2,000,000.00
Reserve Fund...	H.$ 400,000.00
Investment reserve fund ...	H.$ 40,000.00

Head Office
No. 6 Des Voeux Road, Hongkong

Shanghai Office
No. 2 Ningpo Road

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES

Canton	Bangkok	S. Francisco
Batavia	Bombay	Colombo
New York	Manila	Samarang
London	Singapore	Calcutta
Honolulu	Rangoon	Yokohama
Sourabaya Canada, etc.		

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits according to arrangement.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

C. C. WONG,
Act. Manager.

The Mercantile Bank of India, Ltd.

Subscribed Capital .. £1,500,000
Paid up Capital 750,000
Reserve Fund 700,000

Head Office, 15 Gracechurch Street, London, E. C.

London Bankers:
London Joint City and Midland Bank, Ltd.

Branches & Agencies.

Bombay	Howrah	Madras
Calcutta	Handy	Penang
Colombo	Karachi	Port Louis
Delhi	Kota Bahru	(Mauritius)
Galle	(Kelantan)	Rangoon
Hongkong	Kuala Lumpur	Shanghai
	Singapore	

Shanghai Branch.

EVERY description of Banking and Exchange business transacted. Interest allowed on Teal Current Accounts at 2 % per annum and Fixed Deposits at rates which may be ascertained on application.

C. T. BEATH Manager.
18 The Bund.

Asia Banking Corporation

CAPITAL $4,000,000 SURPLUS $1,100,000
An American Bank
Cable: BANKASIA Tel. S'hai C. 1325

Head Office: New York City
Head Office for the Far East: Shanghai
Corner Kiukiang and Kiangse Roads

Other Branch Offices:
Canton, Changsha, Hankow, Hongkong, Manila, Peking and Tientsin

SIXTH ITALIAN CONSOLIDATED 5% LOAN 1920
SUBSCRIPTION DATE EXTENDED

By cable advice from Rome, we are informed that the period of subscription to the Italian Government Bonds has again been extended and will now expire on April 25th.

We feel sure there are still many Italians as well as people of other nationalities in this locality who should subscribe to this Loan, and we wish to call to the attention of all that the time is getting short.

The Bonds are free from all taxes, both present and future, are being sold at the issue price of Lire 87.50 per Lire 100 and yield 5% interest on the par value, which is 5.71%, on on the issue price.

An investment of about Tls. 3,200 will yield, at the present rate of exchange, an annual income of lire 5,000.

The rate of exchange is the most favorable now of any time since the subscription started.

STOCKHOLDING BANKS
Anglo and London, Paris National Bank, San Francisco
Bankers' Trust Company, New York City
Continental & Commercial National Bank, Chicago, Ill.
First National Bank of Portland, Oregon.
Guaranty Trust Company of New York
Guardian Savings & Trust Company, Cleveland, Ohio
Mercantile Bank of the Americas, New York City
National Bank of Commerce, Seattle, Washington
National Shawmut Bank, Boston, Mass.

PARK-UNION

FOREIGN BANKING CORPORATION
Fully Paid Capital and Surplus $2,250,000
HEAD OFFICE, NEW YORK
Owned and controlled By
The National Park Bank, New York Union Bank of Canada

BRANCHES:
SAN FRANCISCO SEATTLE
PARIS TOKYO YOKOHAMA

SHANGHAI BRANCH: 1 Kiukiang Road. Telephone C. 1174

Interest allowed on both Current and Fixed Deposit Accounts; every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

THE SHANGHAI COMMERCIAL & SAVINGS BANK LTD.

AS a customer of this institution, you are entitled to the best business advice, all the facilities, and convenience of the Bank.

WE shall be pleased to meet you personally, and render you every possible assistance.

YOUR business is solicited with a pledge that it will be handled with accuracy, promptness and courtesy.

Cable Address: "COMSAVBANK"
K. P. Chen,
General Manager.

Provisions Prices In Local Markets

Prices quoted are in Mexican dollar cents at Hongkew Market compiled on April 6, 1920.

Butcher's Meat		
Beef	per lb.	14-20
Mutton	„	16-20
Pork	„	25-30
Veal	„	25-30
Fish		
Bream	per lb.	20-24
Cod	„	16-18
Mandarin	„	30-40
Mackerel	„	14-16
Pomfret	„	30-40
Salmon	„	18-20
Samli	„	none
Soles	„	18-20
Whitebait	„	20-25
Game, Poultry And Eggs		
Deer	each	none
Duck	each	60-80
Hare	„	none
Eggs	per doz.	16-18
Fowl	per lb.	22-24
Geese	each	70-$1.00
Partridge	„	none
Pheasant	„	none
Pigeons	„	20-25
Quail	„	20-22
Snipe	„	14-16
Teal	„	16-18
Turkey	per lb.	60-65
Woodcock	each	45-50
Wild Duck	„	35-40
Wild Geese	„	none
Wild Pigeons	„	none
Fruit		
Apricots	per lb.	none
Apples	„	14-20
Bananas	„	7-8
Figs	per doz.	none
Grapes	per lb.	none
Lemons	each	6-7
Lichees	per lb.	none
Mangoes	each	20-25
Oranges	per lb.	10-14
Peaches	per lb.	none
Pears	„	12-14
Persimmons	„	none
Peeboes	„	none
Plums	„	none
Pumeloes	each	15-20
Pineapples		none
Strawberries	per lb.	none
Walnuts	per lb.	none
Vegetables		
Artichokes	per lb.	4-5
Asparagus	per dos.	none
Broad Beans	per lb.	4-5
Beetroot	per bunch	2-3
Bamboo Shoots	per lb.	none
Cabbage	each	5-10
Carrots	per bunch	3-4
Cauliflower	each	10-20
Celery	per bunch	8-10
Egg Plant	per lb.	8-10
French Beans	„	15-18
Green Corn	each	none
Leeks	per bunch	2-3
Mushrooms	per lb.	40-50
Onions	„	12-14
Parsnips	per bunch	5-8
Peas	per lb.	8-10
Potatoes	per picul	$4.00-4.50
Spinach	per lb.	2-3
Tomatoes	„	10-12
Turnips	per bunch	1-2
Grain And Flour		
Flour, American	50 lbs.	$3.80
Flour, Australian	„	$3.50
Flour, Shanghai	„	$2.50
Rice	200 lb.	$8.60
Milk		
Foreign dairies	per bottle	20
Chinese dairies	„	17
Fuel		
House Coal	per ton	Tls. 18.00
Stove Coal	„	Tls. 22.00
Firewood	per 50 bundles	$1.00
Laundry		
Per 100 articles		$3.00-$4.00

E. KILNER,
Chief Inspector.

Banque Industrielle de Chine

Capital authorised Frs. 250,000
Capital subscribed „ 150,000
Capital paid up.... „ 75,000
Reserve ..... „ 30,000

One third of the Capital i. e. Frs. 50,000,000 subscribed by

THE GOVERNMENT OF THE CHINESE REPUBLIC

Statutes approved by the Government of the Chinese Republic January 11th, 1913.

President: André Berthelot
General Manager: A. J. Perne

HEAD OFFICE:
74 Rue Saint Lazare, Paris

BRANCHES:
Marseilles, Peking, Tientsin, Hankow, Shanghai, Vladivostock, Hongkong, Canton, Foochow, Yunnan Saigon, Haiphong, Swatow and Yokohama.

BANKERS:
In London: The London Joint City & Midland Bank, Ltd., London.
In France: Societe Generale pour favoriser le Developement du Commerce & de l'Industrie en France.
In Italy: Banca Commerciale Italiana—Credito Italiano.
In New York: Messrs. Redmond & Co., New York.

Taels, Dollars, Gold Accounts

Interest allowed on current accounts in Gold or local currency and fixed deposits on application.

Every description of Banking and exchange business transacted. Savings accounts in Gold and local currency.

G. LION,
Manager.

The Bank of East Asia, Ltd.

Authorised Capital $2,000,000
Paid up Capital 2,000,000
Reserve Fund 200,000

Head Office:—2 Queen's Road Central, Hongkong.
Shanghai Branch:—30 The Bund.
London Bankers:—The London Joint Stock, London, City and Midland Bank Ltd.
Agencies and Correspondents the principal Commercial centres of the world.

Every description of banking and exchange business transacted.
Loans granted on approved securities
Fixed and current deposit accounts opened on terms according to arrangement.

LI TSE FONG,
Manager.

Far Eastern Insurance Company

At the Annual General Meeting of Shareholders of the Far Eastern Insurance Company, Ltd., to be held on the 26th instant, the Directors will recommend the payment of a dividend of 6 per cent to Shareholders.

Share Market

Messrs. J. P. Bisset and Co. write as follows in their report dated April 9:

The share market has been quiet since re-opening after the East holidays and the transactions recorded so few that it is difficult to comment on the tendency of the market. There is little change in rates generally and buyers are freely quoted all round with a slight decline in the demand for Cottons.

Rubber Prices

Messrs. R. N. Truman and Co. have received the following telegraphic report from their Singapore agents in connection with the weekly auctions held on Wednesday, April 7, 1920:

"Averages price realised:

No. 1 Smoked Sheet $0.94 per pound equivalent to 2s. 2¼d. ex warehouse Singapore.

No. 1 Crepe $0.91 per pound equivalent to 2s. 1½d. ex warehouse Singapore.

Market rather firmer: Offered 692 tons.

Sold 584 tons."

Silk Market

Messrs. William Little and Co. write as follows in their report dated April 9:

White Silk.—The market continues to rule quiet but steady with very small supplies except for some lines in New Style.

Tsatlee Filatures.—Gold Winding Mill 1, 2, Tls. 897½ av. Black Horse 1, 2, 3, Tls. 890 av. King Kee Mars. 1, Tls. 840.

Tsatlee New Style.—Ostrich Rx. 1, Tls. 887½ av. Gold Dollar Ex. 1, Tls. 884½ av.

Yellow Steam Filatures have been in some demand at considerable decline from top rates. Gold Double Deer selling at Tls. 850.

SOCIALIST PARTY IN FRANCE TURNS DOWN BOLSHEVISM

National Congress Votes 2 To 1 Against The Adoption Of Lenin's Program

PARIS RADICALS ROUTED

Thundering Applause Greets Denunciaion Of Their Advocacy Of Revolution

BY EDWIN L. JAMES

Paris, March 1.—Bolshevism has again been spurned in France. The National Socialist Congress adjourned its Strasbourg convention early this morning after voting down by more than 2 to 1 a motion to ally the Socialists of France with Lenin and Trotsky.

The convention adopted a resolution calling on all the Socialists of the world to formulate a new platform for internationalism and declaring that the Second Internationale founded upon the principle of unrelenting class warfare, had been wrecked by the war, which had thrown capitalists and Socialists in all nations together for the protection of their country.

The decision reached at the meeting tend to show very healthy sentiment among French Socialists. The radicals, who were chiefly from Paris, were defeated on all sides. The spokesmen of Lenin and Trotsky, who were ready to disown France if that should be necessary in the interest of their cause, were hooted down. The pleaders for the Third Internationale, formed at Moscow, were answered by the reply that the beautiful doctrines enunciated there had been thrown aside by Lenin and Trotsky and that any one who believed in real Socialism would be a fool to get behind the leaders of Soviet Russia. The whole course of the congress pointed to a reaction from extreme radicalism. The congress declared officially for the "reconstruction" of the international program of Socialism.

DECEIVE PROLETARIAT

Last week the Socialists of the Paris district held a meeting at which the Bolsheviki were in the ascendent, and a delegation was named to go to Strasbourg and were instructed to vote for Lenin's brand of communism. But these same tactics led the Socialists to defeat in the November elections, and, if the Paris leaders had not learned their lesson, those other Socialists who had refused to follow them in November thought the time had come to press the lesson home. And they did just that.

When the motion to adopt Lenin's program was put, one of its supporters quoted Lenin as saying that he would help defeat his country to aid his cause. "Who here in France would say that?" was asked. One lone voice—that of Loriot, the Paris Red leader—answered, and he was shouted down by the assembly. Loriot finally succeeded in declaring that in three months Soviet Russia would be a member of the League of Nations and that France ought to become Soviet and get in line.

Paul Faure replied to him, saying:

"When you talk about raising up the working classes you deceive the proletariat. You know well that is all bluff and that your hands are empty because French workers will not rise up in revolution. For your adventure, in which you would have the blood of the working classes flow again, you cannot count upon us."

MOTION APPLAUDED

This was received with thundering applause.

The motion which prevailed declared that the war had shown that the principle of the Second Internationale would not work, and that the development of the Third Internationale in Russia was not a good example for the Socialists of the world. It also ordered that invitations be sent to the Socialists of all nations to join in the reconstruction program for a new Internationale better calculated to achieve results.

The formal declarations of the congress are long and wordy and framed in such terms as to offend as few members as possible; but out of the four days' debate and negotiations one main fact stands out, and that is that French Socialism does not choose to be Bolshevism. It has also shown once more that Paris is not all of France, and that, despite the radical waves that sweep over the capital, the vast majority of the French population is hard-headed and looks before it leaps.

GEDDES, ATHLETE IN BODY AND MIND

Britain's New Ambassador To America Is 6 Feet 2½ And Broad Shouldered

London, March 3.—A man head and shoulders above his fellows—to be exact, 6 feet 2½ inches—with the shoulders of a Hercules, Sir Auckland Geddes, Great Britain's new Ambassador to the United States, is like some gigantic athlete who has taken to his books, says A. P. Nicholson in The Daily Chronicle. Something too much has been made of his professorial manner. One would rather say that his outward manner is grave and courtly, like Mr. Balfour's; but his face is sometimes illumined by an unexpected and charming smile. He has a big head and fine brow and beneath it a keen and rugged face, clean-shaven.

Sir Auckland is reputed in the inner councils to be one of the best three or four brains in this country. He is intellectually patient, even when he knows himself to be master of a subject.

How does his mind work? You can trace in the working the effect of his long and severe laboratory training, and analytical processes are extraordinarily strong with him. Whenever he tackles a new situation—and he had many during the war and its aftermath—he goes at it as though it were a scientific problem which had to be analysed in every possible way. That is the groundwork. Then comes a constructive flash, which always comes quickly, and which rushes into his mind. He rises up from study of the situation knowing then how to deal with it in all its details. The whole of the administrative machinery required is at once designed in his mind. What took time was the preliminary analysis.

UNDISTURBED BY CRITICISM

It is this capacity for intellectual mastery, perhaps, which leaves Sir Auckland easy and apparently undisturbed by violent criticism. When he knows it to be false it does not appreciably gall him. "Time will show," one can hear him murmur.

In the little intense world of fierce politics and journalising he has been assailed since he went to the Board of Trade as if he himself had produced the economic effects of the great war. Every pulpiteer demands an immediate and drastic bill to cure the earthquake. Sir Auckland knows the cure must be slow for this particular earthquake, and he has bent himself to devise sure remedies about which he prefers to say as little as possible. "Time will show."

One aspect of the knowledge Sir Auckland gained in administation is particularly worth knowing, now that he is Ambassador to Washington. He is keenly interested in training and development in business life and in development of international co-operation in business. There is a study of him in Mr. Vanderlip's book.

With it all Sir Auckland is very human—a side he has not yet shown much in our public life. On the athletic side he got his university blue at Rugby football and is a fine swimmer still. He always has been ready to mix freely in social life, but domestic simplicity is the keynote of his private life. He delights in the society of children and young people. He has five youngsters of his own—four boys and a girl.

LADY GEDDES HOSPITABLE

Lady Geddes, who is Irish, her husband being a Scot, is extraordinarily hospitable. Both have lived on the other side of the Atlantic.

It is on the serious side that we would touch in taking leave of Sir Auckland, for his departure, though a gain to us across the water, is a loss here. He got a firm grasp of things during the war. Having first rejected an award for gallant and distinguished service, afterward he was responsible for the policy followed in our demobilisation and its co-ordination with the re-establishment of industry.

On Sir Auckland's subsequent report on the state of trade and employment, undertaken at the request of the Prime Minister, was based on the transitory trade policy of our country up to last Summer. He completely reorganised the Board of Trade and the coal mines department, and from June last year was responsible for the latter, having to shoulder many points in coal policy determined before then. Only within the last few weeks has it been found possible to give public effect to the policy which he inaugurated. These facts are not all known.

Now that the good work he has done in relation to our trade and commerce is beginning to be reflected in the prosperous state of trade, our country finds itself in the clear and unswerving policy he adopted from the outset. In a nutshell, it was to free trade from control, to assist industries in their turnover from war to peace work, to encourage export on the largest possible scale, and to impress upon manufacturers the urgent necessity for developing overseas markets.

Last Year Greatest In Life Insurance

Depreciated Dollar, Influenza And High Wages Increased Demand

Albany, March 3.—The much depreciated dollar, the influenza epidemic and general prosperity of the wage earner caused an unprecedented demand for life insurance during 1919, according to Jesse S. Phillips, State Superintendent of Insurance, in his annual report issued yesterday. Total receipts for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1919, were $2,135,791.

Superintendent Phillips condemns the idea of a monopolistic State fund, declaring that the State should not be given a monopoly in the field of compensation insurance, primarily because it would be the opening wedge for other "socialistic" experiments. He alleges the conditions revealed in the conduct of affairs of the State fund and the criticism of management, as embodied in the report of the recent investigation, pointed out not only the unwisdom of a State monopoly, but also the necessity of external supervision to safeguard the operations of even a competitive State fund.

The report recommends consideration of whether companies should not be allowed to accumulate larger contingency reserves. The superintendent believes competition among companies to show a low net cost will prevent an undue accumulation of surplus.

Fraternal societies made a substantial increase in business last year as compared with 1918, the report shows, but the valuation of outstanding obligations indicates that a large percentage still are doing business on inadequate rates. Mr. Phillips recommends that the Legislature prohibit fraternal societies from accepting new members except on a rate sufficient to meet obligations assumed.

SEES POUND PITTED AGAINST DOLLAR

Paris Temps Thus Interprets Economic Program Of Supreme Council

LONDON AS CREDIT CENTER

Success Of Lloyd George's Plan, It Says, Would Restore Old-Time Supremacy

By EDWIN L. JAMES

Paris, March 4.—In its leading article tonight the Temps, which generally speaks for the French Foreign Office, discusses the European economic program as drafted in London, principally by Premier Lloyd George, as representing a battle for supremacy between the dollar and the pound sterling—the economic fight between America on the one side and England, with the other European nations marshaled behind her, on the other.

The article is obviously an attempt to play off America against England. It is the first time in the many months of diplomatic negotiations that any such attempt has been made in Paris.

It is well known that the European economic program calling for aid to Germany and to Russia was carried through by England, with Italy's help. France will probably accept it because she does not know what else to do. It is then very significant that The Temps should point out that the success of the London program would be to restore London as the world's credit center. It compares the coming fight between the dollar and the pound sterling to the coming rivalry between the American and British fleets, and expresses the hope that both rivalries may remain friendly.

"The economic reconstruction of Germany and the re-establishment of European prosperity, tasks which the Supreme Council considers rightly as inseparable, are before all questions of credit," says The Temps, "and all great questions of credit are dominated by the competition of the dollar and the pound sterling, just as all great political questions of the world are dominated by the prospect of naval rivalry between Great Britain and the United States.

"France ardently desires that this competition and this rivalry may never cease to be friendly. 'The Atlantic Alliance' remains our ideal. The French Government has even concluded, in order to protect herself against eventual German aggression, agreements which presuppose permanent accord between England and America. That is why we must not seek to say anything against anybody in the statement we set forth today. That is solely intended to clear up the situation, so that one can arrive more certainly at the end which is sought.

"According to the manner in which European credit is restored, the pound sterling will have a greater or less chance of returning to par rapidly, and London will take her place more or less quickly, which she held before the war, as regulator of world exchange.

"The Americans have proposed to send certain raw materials to European credit on condition that a sort of privilege over the articles manufactured from these materials be given them. Germany is ready to conclude such engagements, unless we are mistaken.

WORK AT CHEAP RATE

"If this American program is realized on a large scale what will be the result? American producers will directly provide the manufacturers of European countries, where, thanks to the rate of exchange, labor remains much cheaper than in America. They will make Europe work for them at a cheap rate. That would be a great advantage for the country of the dollar.

"Things would have a very different appearance if the European nations, victorious and conquered, belligerent and neutral, should group themselves under the leadership of England to reconstitute their economic life among themselves. Credits would be asked of neutrals, who would find profitable employment for their gold. There would always be the security of the labor of the indebted countries, but this security would no longer be security for American creditors. Further, foodstuffs and raw materials would be sought in Russia. Is Russia capable of providing them? That is another matter. But the exchange market might anticipate realities at the mere news that Europe was organising herself to do without the United States the dollar would fall.

"American credit and the financial organisation of Europe are not really incompatible remedies. It is even natural to consider them concurrently. Only, it is also natural that the meeting held in London should see the situation from London's point of view. When the Supreme Council deliberated on the economic reconstruction of Germany it did not conceive this, operation in attitude with which Great Britain regards the economic future of Europe.

"We believe that it would be wise to suggest these principles:

"1—Germany can recover only if she discharges her reparations debt and reciprocally, Germany (France?) ought to help the economic rehabilitation of Germany if she proves she is ready to behave with good faith and goodwill.

"2—Europe cannot recover her prosperity if any monopoly either of trade or transportation lays tribute on the indebted countries. One of the principal cares of the International Financial Conference, when it is convoked by the League of Nations, ought to be to assure to each country independent means of provision and of transport which correspond to its legitimate needs."

Amusements

Lyceum Theatre
SHANGHAI

NIGHTLY at 9.15 sharp
The Great English Actress
MARIE TEMPEST
In association with
GRAHAM BROWNE
and World-Tour Company
In a Repertoire of
Famous "Tempest" Comedies.

Monday and Tuesday
THE DUKE OF KILLICRANKIE

Wednesday and Thursday
COUSIN KATE

Friday and Saturday, Mrs. Dot

PLANS AT MOUTRIE'S
POPULAR
PRICES
Reserved Seats $3
Pit $2, Gallery $1

SPECIAL PROGRAMME
At the
OLYMPIC THEATRE
Tonight ! Tonight !
LAST NIGHT
PRESENTING
The Sociological Drama
"AND THE CHILDREN PAY"
IN SEVEN ACTS
A wonderfully conceived and perfectly directed motion picture. Admitted by all of the 100,000,000 who have seen it to be
A SCREEN CLASSIC

Amission $1.50 and $1.00
SPECIAL MUSIC

MATINEE SUNDAY SHOWING
MARY PICKFORD in "LITTLE PAL"

D. W. GRIFFITH
PRESENTS
in a Special Progamme
AT THE
VICTORIA THEATRE
For April 11th and 12th
and
Matinee Today,
"THE GREAT LOVE"
in Seven acts
SPECIAL MUSIC
Admission Prices
$1.50 and $1.00
Holder of Special Coupon Tickets Entitled to Use Same By Paying the Difference

The last performance

APOLLO THEATRE
Wednesday, April 14th, 1920
For the benefit of
Mr. and Mrs. Lebedeff
The Jewish Dramatic-Operette Co.
will stage the well-known comic-operette in three parts entitled
"THE BRAVE LOVKA"
A synopsis of the play may be obtained at the Theater.
Commencing 9.15 p.m. Sharp
Admission $3, $2 and $1.50

The last performance

TOWA CINEMA
No. 4 Woochang Road

PROGRAMME
for
Tonight ! + Tonight !
The Greatest Entertaining Serial
"ELMO THE MIGHTY"
1st and 2nd Episodes
Featuring the Celebrated Stars, Elmo Lincoln and Lucille Love.
"THE FIREMAN"
Two-part Charlie Chaplin Comedy
One of the Best Chaplin pictures.

AMUSEMENTS

ISIS THEATRE
Juncton of N. Szechuen Rd. Exten. and Jukong Road
Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday
April 12th, 13th and 14th
MARIE WALCAMP
in
"THE RED GLOVE"
7th Episode: A desperate chance
8th Episode: Facing death
Pathe's American Gazette
Lonesome Luke in "TAKE A CHANCE"
and
"BRIDE AND GLOOM"
Special Music
Matinee Today 3 p.m. "THE RED GLOVE" 5th and 6th Episodes
TO-NIGHT Fannie Ward in "THE CRY OF THE WEAK"

APOLLO SUNDAY APRIL 11TH
Commencing at 9.15 p.m. Sharp.
LITERARY-ART SOCIETY
FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE NEEDY ARTISTS OF SHANGHAI.
PRESENTS
THE WELL-KNOWN OPERETTE
THE GEISHA
in 3 Acts. Music by
SYDNEY JOHNES
A STORY OF A TEA-HOUSE
with
A. RUSSEL
as
"MIMOSA"
Admission $1, $2, $3.
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SELECT PICTURES ! AT THE **APOLLO** ON THURSDAY, FRIDAY SATURDAY & SUNDAY APRIL 15th, 16th 17th & 18th. SELECT PICTURES !!
CLARA KIMBALL YOUNG
THE SCREEN FAVORITE
THE STRIKING BEAUTY AND
"THE HOUSE of GLASS"
A TREMENDOUS COMBINATION!!!
A GENUINE TRIUMPH AND ONE OF THE BEST SERIOUS AND INTELLIGENT PHOTO-PLAYS YET MADE.
NEVER THROW STONES, YOUR OWN HOUSE MAY BE FRAGILE!!!!
TODAY, MATINEE AT 3 P.M.
"THE CRIMSON GARDENIA" Six Parts
A GRIPPING DRAMA.

CHARMING STAR IN
"THE HOUSE of GLASS"
A SUPER-SUCCESSFUL MELODRAMA!
TOMORROW
Charming Vivacious Amusing Miss
JACKIE SAUNDERS
IN A STAGE HIT LAST SEASON! LAUGHS GALORE
"BETTY BE GOOD" The Best Present For You
BOOKING AT ROBINSON'S.

GENERAL SHIPPING NEWS

Vessels Loading

For River Ports

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Str. Hsinfung, Captain D. D. Ross, will leave on Sunday night. For Freight or Passage apply to C.M. S.N. Co.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Str. Kiangfoo, Capt. Johannessen, will leave on Monday night. For Freight or Passage apply to C.M.S.N. Co.

PUKOW.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer Shantung, Capt. Monkman, will leave from the Watung Wharf on Monday, April 12, at daylight. For Freight or Passage, apply to BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer Ngankin, Captain J. Cudney, will leave from the French Bund on Monday, April 12, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Co.'s Str. Suiyang Maru, Captain H. Yamasita, will be despatched from the N.Y.K. Mail Wharf on Monday, April 12, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight and Passage apply to THE NISSHIN KISEN KAISHA. No. 16, Canton Road.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Co.'s Str. Talee Maru, Captain T. Yasukawa, will be despatched from N.K.K. Pootung Wharf on Tuesday, April 13, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight and Passage apply to THE NISSHIN KISEN KAISHA. No. 16, Canton Road.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Indo-China S. N. Co.'s S.S. Loongwo, 3,925 Tons, Captain Findelson, will sail for the abovementioned ports from Hunt's Wharf on Tuesday, April 13, at about midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd., General Managers. Telephone Central 241. Extension to Freight and Passage Department. After Office Hours Central 250.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer Shengking, Captain K. E. Tuebben, will leave from the French Bund on Tuesday, April 13, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agent French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer Chungking, Captain G. D. S Mills, will leave on Wednesday April 14, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents. Tel. No. 77.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Co.'s Str. Nanyang Maru, Captain K. Takesita, will be despatched from N.Y.K. Mail Wharf on Thursday, April 15, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight and Passage apply to THE NISSHIN KISEN KAISHA. No. 16, Canton Road.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Indo-China S. N. Co.'s S.S. Luenbo, 2,868 Tons, Captain Woodgett, will sail for the abovementioned ports from Hunt's Wharf on Thursday, April 15, at about midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd., General Managers. Telephone C. 241. Extension to Freight and Passage Department. After Office Hours C. 250.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer Tatung, Captain C. C. Williams will leave from the French Bund on Friday, April 16, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Indo-China S. N. Co.'s S.S. Suiwo, 2,671 Tons, Captain Smith, will sail for the abovementioned ports from Hunt's Wharf on Friday, April 16, at about midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd., General Managers. Telephone C. 241. Extension to Freight and Passage Department. Outside Office Hours C. 250.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer Wuchang, Captain Pickard, will leave on Saturday, April 17, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight apply to BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents. Tel. No. 77.

For Southern Ports

FOOCHOW—The Str. Feiching Capt. J. Smith, will leave on Sunday morning. For Freight or Passage apply to C.M.S.N. Co.

NINGPO.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer Hsin Peking, Captain A. E. Edward, will leave on Monday, April 12, at 4:30 p.m. For Freight or Passage, apply to BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

HONGKONG & CANTON.—The Str. Hsintah, Capt. J. Glen, will leave on Tuesday morning. For Freight or Passage apply to C.M. S.N. Co.

AMOY & SWATOW.—The Str. Tungwah, Capt. F. G. Newbery, will leave on Tuesday morning. For Freight or Passage apply to C.M.S.N. Co.

NINGPO.—The Str. Kiangteen, Captain D. D. Ross, will leave on Tuesday at 3:30 p.m. For Freight or Passage apply to C.M.S.N. Co.

HONGKONG & CANTON.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer Suiyang, Captain J. Gibbs, will leave from the French Bund direct for the above ports on Tuesday, April 13, at daylight. For Freight or Passage apply to BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

SWATOW, HONGKONG AND CANTON.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer Tean, Captain Wm. McDonald, will leave from the French Bund on Saturday, April 17, at 10 a.m. For Freight or Passage, apply to BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

AMOY, HONGOKNG & CANTON—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer Sunning, Capt. W. Benson, will leave from the French Bund direct for the above ports on Thursday, April 19, at 9 a.m. For Freight or Passage apply to BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

TAKAO (FORMOSA) Via FOOCHOW & KEELUNG.—The Str. Suma Maru, Captain Y. Fukami, will be despatched from the Co.'s Y'poo wharf on 25th, inst. For Freight and Passage, please apply to THE OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA No. 4, The Bund. Tel. Central No. 4234 & 4235.

For Northern Ports

TIENTSIN.—The Str. Hsinkong Capt. A. B. Baines, will leave on Sunday morning. For Freight or Passage apply to C.M.S.N. Co.

TIENTSIN & DAIREN via TSINGTAU.—The Steamer Suma Maru, Capt. H. Kawaguchi, will be despatched from the Co.'s Y'poo wharf on 11th, inst. For Freight and Passage, please apply to THE OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA, No. 4, The Bund. Tel. Cen. 4234 & 4235.

TIENTSIN Direct.—The Str. Yushun, Capt. J. H. Daves, will leave on Tuesday morning. For Freight or Passage apply to C.M. S.N. Co.

WEIHAIWEI, CHEFOO AND TIENTSIN.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer Tungchow, Captain Harris, will leave from the French Bund on Tuesday, April 13, at 2 p.m. For Freight or Passage, apply to BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

WEIHAIWEI, CHEFOO AND TIENTSIN.—The China Navigation Co.'s Str. Fengtien, Captain H. A. Walker, will leave from the French Bund on Saturday, April 17, at 10 a.m. For Freight or Passage, apply to BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents. French Bund. Freight Telephone No. 77 Passage Telephone No. 401.

TSINGTAO.—The China Navigation Co.'s Str. Yingchow, Captain A. V. Harrison, will leave from the Watung Wharf on Saturday, April 17, at 10 a.m. For Freight or Passage, apply to BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

TIENTSIN & DAIREN via TSINGTAU.—The Str. Keelung Maru, Capt. Y. Kukami, will be despatched from the Co.'s Y'poo wharf on 24th, inst. For Freight and Passage, please apply to THE OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA, No. 4, The Bund. Tel. Cen. 4234 & 4235.

For Foreign Ports

VANCOUVER, B. C. via Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokohama & Victoria, B. C.—The R.M.S. Empress of Asia, will leave Woosung on Sunday, April 11. The tender will leave the Customs jetty with Passengers and Hand Baggage only at 10 a.m. Sunday. For passage, apply to G. M. JACKSON, PALACE HOTEL BUILDING, 19A Bund, Tel. Cen. 182. For freight, apply to P. A. COX, Corner of Peking and Yuen Ming Yuen Roads, Tel. Cen. 181.

TACOMA and SEATTLE CALLING at VICTORIA B. C. via NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKKAICHI, SHIMIDZU, & YOKOHAMA.—The Osaka Shosen Kaisha's Str. Arabia Maru, Captain T. Saito, will be despatched on April 14. Through Bills of Lading are granted for American ports and overland points connecting with the Chicago, Malwaukee & St. Paul Railway Co., at Seattle and Tacoma. Consular Invoices must accompany overland shipment. For Freight of Passage, please apply to THE OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA, No. 4, The Bund. Tel. No. 4234.

TACOMA & Seattle Calling at Victoria B. C. via Kobe, Yokkaichi, Shimidzu, & Yokohama.—The O.S.K. Str. Manila Maru, Capt. H. Yamaguchi, will be despatched on April 28. For Freight or Passage, please apply to THE OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA, No. 4, The Bund. Tel. No. 4234 & 4235.

EUROPE via Hongkong, Singapore, Colombo, Portsaid, Marseilles, London, Antwerp, Rotterdam & Hamburg.—The Steamer Havana Maru, Capt. S. Imai, will be despatched from the Co.'s No. 4 Buoy on May 1. For Freight please apply to THE OSAKA SHOSEN KAISA, No. 4, The Bund. Tel. Central No. 4234 & 4235.

NEW YORK, JAPAN PORTS SAN FRANCISCO PANAMA and NEW YORK.—The Str. Alaska Maru, Captain W. Miura, will be despatched from Shanghai on or about May 31, at ——. For Freight please apply to THE OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA, No. 4, The Bund. Telphone Central No. 4234 & 4235.

Launch Services

TODAY

The tender Alexandra conveying passengers and mails on board the C.P.O.S. s.s. Empress of Asia will leave the Customs jetty at 10 a.m.

TOMORROW

The tender Gutzlaff conveying passengers and mails on board the P. and O. s.s. Khiva will leave the Customs jetty at 5 p.m.

The tender conveying passengers and mails on board the S.M.R. s.s. Sakaki Maru will leave the Customs jetty at 9 p.m.

Future Sailings

FOR AMERICA AND CANADA

Date		Time	Destination	Ship's Name	Flag	Agents
Apr.	11	—	Tacoma, etc.	Arabia Maru	Jap.	O. S. K.
Apr.	11	—	Vancouver	E. of Asia	Br.	C.P.O.S.
Apr.	12	—	Boston, New York	Jason	Br.	B. & S.
Apr.	14	—	Vancouver	Methven	Br.	C.P.O.S.
Apr.	15	—	Portland	Pawlett	Am.	Adl. Line
Apr.	15	—	New York	Luceric	Br.	Dod. & Co.
Apr.	16	—	Vancouver	Melville Dollar	Br.	Dollar Co.
Apr.	17	—	Seattle, etc.	Katori Maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
Apr.	20	—	New York	Genoa Maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
Apr.	20	—	New York, Boston	Dryden	Am.	Adl. Line
Apr.	20	—	Seattle	West Ivan	Am.	A. T. Co.
Apr.	20	—	Baltimore v. M'nean	West Kasson	Am.	P.M.S.S. Co
Apr.	23	—	San Francisco	West Niger	Am.	P.M.S.S. Co
Apr.	24	—	San Francisco	Colombia	Am.	P.M.S.S. Co.
Apr.	24	—	New York	C. of Colombo	Br.	B. & S.
Apr.	26	—	Vancouver	Harold Dollar	Br.	Dollar Co.
Apr.	27	—	San Francisco	Highó	Am.	Dollar Co.
May	3	—	San Francisco	West Cadron	Am.	Dollar Co.
May	3	—	New York, Boston	Radnor	Am.	Adl. Line
May	3	—	New York	Tsuyama M.	Jap.	N.Y.K.
May	4	—	San Francisco	West Inskip	Am.	P.M.S.S. Co
May	4	—	New Orleans	West Hembrie	Am.	S. & Dix
May	4	—	Baltimore v. Panama	West Moreland	Am.	S. & Dix
May	5	—	Los Angeles	West Hemrod	Am.	L.A.P.N. Co.
May	6	—	San Francisco	Korea Maru	Jap.	T.K.K.
May	6	—	Seattle, etc.	Suwa Maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
May	7	—	New York	Tuscan Prince	Br.	S. Tomes & Co.
May	8	—	San Francisco	West Hepburn	Am.	Dollar Co.
May	11	—	San Francisco	Elkhorn	Am.	S. & Dix
May	15	—	Seattle	Brave Conor	Am.	S. & Dix
May	17	—	San Francisco	China	Am.	C.M.S.S. Co.
May	19	—	Seattle	West Jester	Am.	A. T. Co.
May	19	—	Baltimore	Eurana	Am.	S. & Dix.
May	20	—	San Francisco	Nile	Am.	C.M.S.N. Co.
May	21	—	New York	Eurymachus	Br.	B. & S.
May	22	—	San Francisco	Venezuela	Am.	P.M.S.S. Co
May	25	—	San Francisco	West Cahokia	Am.	S. & Dix
May	25	—	San Francisco	West Himrod	Am.	S. & Dix
May	29	—	Vancouver	E. of Japan	Br.	C.P.O.S.
May	30	—	Seattle	West Ivis	Am.	S. & Dix
May	30	—	Baltimore v. M'nean	West Boro	Am.	P.M.S.S. Co.
May	30	—	N. Y. v. Vancouver	M. S. Dollar	Br.	Dollar Co
May	30	—	San Francisco	Tenyo Maru	Jap.	T. K. K.
May	31	—	New York	Howick Hall	Br.	B. & S.
June	1	—	Vancouver, N. Y.	Bessie Dollar	Br.	Dollar Co.
June	4	—	New Orleans	Editor	Am.	S. & Dix
June	5	—	Vancouver	E. of Asia	Br.	C.P.O.S.
June	5	—	San Francisco	Nanking	Am.	C.M.S.S. Co.
June	10	—	Vancouver	Montcalm	Br.	C.P.O.S.
June	15	—	Seattle	Stanley	Am.	A. T. Co.
June	19	—	San Francisco	Ecuador	Am.	P.M.S.S. Co
June	20	—	San Francisco	Shinyo Maru	Jap.	T. K. K.
July	12	—	Seattle	Maquan	Am.	A. T. Co.

FOR JAPAN PORTS

Apr.	13	—	Kobe	Mishima Maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
Apr.	13	—	N'saki, Kobe, Y'hama	Kokura Maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
Apr.	14	—	Moji, Kobe, Osaka	Omi Maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
Apr.	17	—	Moji, Kobe, Osaka	Chikugo Maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
Apr.	20	—	N'saki, Kobe, Y'hama	Kasuga Maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
Apr.	21	—	Moji, Kobe, Osaka	Kumano Maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
Apr.	24	—	Moji, Kobe, Osaka	Yawata Maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
Apr.	27	—	N'saki, Kobe, Y'hama	Yamashiro M.	Jap.	N.Y.K.

FOR EUROPE, INDIA, STRAITS, ETC.

Apr.	12	—	Marseilles, London	Khiva	Br.	M.M. & Co.
Apr.	13	—	Bombay	Dilwara	Br.	M. M. Co.
Apr.	15	—	A'dam, L'don, A'erp	Rhesus	Br.	B. & S.
Apr.	21	—	London	Professor	Br.	G. L. E. A.
Apr.	21	—	London	Yokohama M.	Jap.	N.Y.K.
Apr.	22	—	Genoa, M'lles, L'pool	Ajax	Br.	B. & S.
Apr.	22	—	A'dam, L'don, A'erp	Mentor	Br.	B. & S.
Apr.	23	4.00	Marseilles	Andre Lebon	Fr.	M. M. Cie
Apr.	23	—	Trieste	Innsbruck	Ital.	Dod. & Co.
Apr.	25	—	London	C. of Norwith	Br.	J.M. & Co.
Apr.	25	—	London	Gleniffer	Br.	G. L. E. A.
Apr.	26	—	London	Tamba Maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
Apr.	29	—	London	Nore	Br.	M. M. & Co.
Apr.	30	—	Liverpool	Wakasa M.	Jap.	N.Y.K.
May	1	—	Marseilles	Armand Behic	Fr.	M. M. Cie
May	5	—	London	Kazembe	Br.	J. M. & Co.
May	6	—	Liverpool	Keemun	Br.	B. & S.
May	6	—	A'dam, L'don, H'burg	Stentor	Br.	B. & S.
May	13	—	Liverpool	Idomeneus	Br.	B. & S.
May	15	—	R'dam, Hamburg	Tjitaroem	Dut.	H. C. T. Co.
May	15	—	Java	Tjiliwong	Dut.	H. C. T. Co.
May	20	—	A'dam, L'don, A'erp	Telemachus	Br.	B. & S.
May	20	—	Scandinavia	Siam	Dan.	E.A. Co.
May	20	—	Liverpool	Priam	Br.	B. & S.
May	22	—	London	Glenade	Br.	G. L. E. A.
May	27	—	L'don, A'dam, A'werp	Teiresias	Br.	B. & S.
June	3	—	L'don, A'dam, H'burg	Neleus	Br.	B. & S.
June	1	—	Marseilles	Cardillere	Fr.	M. M. Cie
June	6	—	Scandinavia	Asia	Dan.	E. A. Co.
June	17	—	L'don, A'ham, A'werp	Deucalion	Br.	B. & S.
June	24	—	Genoa, M'lles, L'pool	Talthybius	Br.	B. & S.
June	30	—	Marseilles	Porthos	Fr.	M. M. Cie
July	1	—	L. A'dam, H'burg	Helenus	Br.	B. & S.
July	11	—	Marseilles	Amazone	Fr.	M. M. Cie

FOR SOUTHERN PORTS

Apr.	11	D.L.	Hongkong, Canton	Fooshing	Br.	J. M. & Co.
Apr.	11	—	Foochow	Feiching	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co
Apr.	11	6.00	Foochow	Ningshin	Chi.	S.P.S.N. Co.
Apr.	12	4.30	Ningpo	Hsin Peking	Br.	B. & S.
Apr.	12	4.30	Ningpo	Hsin Ningshao	Chi.	N.S.S.N. Co
Apr.	13	4.00	Ningpo	Kiangteen	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co
Apr.	13	D.L.	Hongkong, Canton	Suiyang	Br.	B. & S.
Apr.	13	—	Hongkong, Canton	Hsintah	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co
Apr.	13	—	Amoy, Swatow	Tungwah	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
Apr.	15	9.00	*Amoy, H'kong, C'ton	Sunning	Br.	B. & S.
Apr.	16	—	Manila, Hongkong	Suwa Maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
Apr.	26	—	Manila, Hongkong	E. of Russia	Br.	C.P.O.S.
Apr.	17	10.00	*S'tow, H'kong, C'ton	Tean	Br.	B. & S.

FOR NORTHERN PORTS

Apr.	11	—	Tientsin	Hsinkong	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co
Apr.	13	6.00	*Dairen	Sakaki Maru	Jap.	S.M.R.
Apr.	13	3.00	W'wei, C'foo, T'tsin	Tungchow	Br.	B. & S.
Apr.	13	—	Tientsin	Yushun	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co
Apr.	14	8.00	*W'wei, C'foo, T'tsin	Koonshing	Br.	J.M. & Co.
Apr.	16	8.30	*Tsingtau, Dairen	Kobe Maru	Jap.	S.M.R.
Apr.	17	10.00	*Tsingtau	Yingchow	Br.	B. & S.
Apr.	17	10.00	*W'wei, C'foo, T'tsin	Shuntien	Br.	B. & S.

FOR RIVER PORTS

Apr.	11	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Hsinfung	Chi. C.M.S.N. Co
Apr.	12	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Kiangfoo	Chi. C.M.S.N. Co.
Apr.	12	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Hwahlee	Chi. J.M. & Co.
Apr.	12	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Ngankin	Br. B. & S.
Apr.	12	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Suiyang Maru	Jap. N. K. K.
Apr.	12	D.L.	Pukow	Shantung	Br. B. & S.
Apr.	12	D.L.	Wuhu	Wingsang	Br. J.M. & Co.
Apr.	13	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Loongwo	Br. J.M. & Co.
Apr.	13	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Shengking	Br. B. & S.
Apr.	13	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Talee Maru	Jap. N. K. K.
Apr.	14	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Kiangyung	Chi. C.M.S.N. Co
Apr.	14	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Chungking	Br. B. & S.
Apr.	14	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Loksang	Br. J.M. & Co.
Apr.	15	D.L.	Wuhu	Kiangwah	Chi. C.M.S.N. Co.
Apr.	15	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Luenho	Br. J.M. & Co.
Apr.	15	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Nanyang Maru	Jap. N.K.K.
Apr.	15	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Suiwo	Br. J.M. & Co.
Apr.	16	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Tatung	Br. B. & S.
Apr.	16	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Yohyang Maru	Jap. N. K. K.
Apr.	16	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Wuchang	Br. B. & S.
Apr.	17	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Waishing	Br. J.M. & Co.
Apr.	17	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Hwahta	Chi. C.M.S.N. Co.
Apr.	18	M.N.	Hankow, etc.		

*A.M. M.N.—MIDN IGHT. D. L.—DAYLIGHT

C. N. C.

CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

YANGTSZE RIVER & CHINA COAST PORTS.
FAST SCHEDULE SERVICES.

FOR CHINKIANG, NANKING, WUHU, KIUKIANG and HANKOW.
S.S. "NGANKIN" .....sails midnight, April 12th.
S.S. "SHENGKING" .....sails April 13th
S.S. "CHUNGKING" .....sails midnight, April 14th.
Steamers connect at Hankow with the Company's sailings on the Middle Yangtsze and Hunan Lines.

FOR WEIHAIWEI, CHEFOO and TIENTSIN (and PEKING via TIENTSIN).
S.S. "TUNGCHOW" .....sails April 13th.
S.S. "SHUNTIEN" .....sails April 17th, 10 a.m.

FOR HONGKONG and CANTON via SWATOW and AMOY.
S.S. "SUIYANG" .... direct sails April 13th, at daylight.
S.S. "SUNNING" .....Via Amoy, April 15th.
S.S. "TEAN" .....via Swatow April 17th, daylight.

Steamers connect at Hongkong with services to the Philippines, Indo-China and Australian Ports, also to Bangkok and Singapore.

FOR TSINGTAO.
S.S. "YINGCHOW" .....sails April 17th, daylight.

FOR NINGPO.
S.S. "HSIN PEKING" .....at 4.30 p.m. every Monday, Wednesday and Friday.

The above steamers have Electric Light throughout and are fitted with Electric Fans and Steam Heaters in State Rooms and Dining Saloons and are otherwise completely equipped for the comfort and convenience of Passengers.

For further particulars regarding Sailings, Passage Rates, etc., see "The Taikoo Shipping Gazette" or apply to

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
Agents.
French Bund.

Tel. Nos:
Passengers: Central No. 401.
Freight: Central No. 77.

O. S. K.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA
(Osaka Mercantile Steamship Co.)

Under Mail Contract with the Imperial Japanese Government
(Subject to Alteration)

SAILINGS FROM SHANGHAI

FOR EUROPE Hongkong, Singapore, Colombo, Portsaid, Marseilles, London, Antwerp, Rotterdam and Hamburg.

	Tons	Capt.	Arrive	Leave.
HAVANA MARU	15,000	S. Imai,	April 29	May 1

This steamer will not call at Marseilles.

FOR NEW YORK via PANNAMA Japan ports, San Francisco, Panama, New York

*ALASKA MARU ...	15,000	W. Miura,	May 29	May 31

FOR NORTH AMERICA (Tacoma, Seattle and Vancouver) via Nagasaki, Kobe and Yokohama.
In connection with the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Ry.

ARABIA MARU ...	18,000	T. Saito,	April 12	April 14
MANILA MARU	20,000	H. Yamaguchi,	April 27	April 28

FOR HONGKONG

AFRICA MARU	18,000	H. Yamamoto,	May 11	May 12

FOR NORTH CHINA PORTS (Tsingtau, Tientsin and Dairen).

SUMA MARU	2,000	H. Kawaguchi,	April 9	April 11
KEELUNG MARU ...	3,000	Y. Fukami,	April 20	April 22

FOR SOUTH CHINA PORTS and FORMOSA (Foochow, Keelung and Takao).

SUMA MARU	2,000	H. Kawaguchi,	April 23	April 25

Passage to Europe or America will not be booked at this port

The Company also runs numerous steamers from Japan to South America, New Orleans, South Africa, Austria, India, Java, China, Korea, Vladivostok and also between the principal ports in Japan. Through freight booked from Shanghai.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA
Union Building, 4 The Bund
O.S.K. Yangtszepoo Wharf, Wayside
Tel. Nos. East 208 and 209
Tel. Address: SHOSEN, Shanghai. Tel. Nos. C. 4233, 4234 and 4235

THE ADMIRAL LINE
PACIFIC STEAMSHIP COMPANY

TRANS-PACIFIC FREIGHT SERVICE

FOR SEATTLE

S.S. CITY OF SPOKANE	Sails about May 10th
S.S. EDMORE	Sails about May 22nd

FOR PORTLAND

S.S. PAWLET	Sails about April 15th
S.S. COAXET	Sails about May 8th

Through Bills of Lading issued to all U.S. and Canadian Overland Points. For Freight and Particulars apply to

THE ADMIRAL LINE

JOHN J. GORMAN, General Agent
GEO. A. HEYBURN, Asst. Gen. Agent

Telegraphic Address: "ADMIRALINE."

53 Szechuen Road. Telephone Central 1471.

JAMES MAGILL & Co.

Cargo delivered at any Address in Shanghai.
Furniture and Curios Packed for Shipment by Expert Packers
SHIPPING AND FORWARDING AGENTS.
Telephone 1848 83. Szechuen Road

PACIFIC MAIL S.S. CO

AMERICAN STEAMERS
TRANS-PACIFIC SERVICE
SAILINGS FROM SHANGHAI (subject to Change)

For San Francisco via Kobe, Yokohama and Honolulu		For Hongkong via Manila	
S.S. Colombia	Apr. 24	S.S. Venezuela	May 1
S.S. Venezuela	May 22	S.S. Ecuador	May 29
S.S. Ecuador	June 19		

Steamers equipped with most modern improvements for the safety and comfort of passengers. One and two bed staterooms only. No Upper Berths. Tickets interchangeable with Canadian Pacific Ocean Services, Ltd. and Toyo Kisen Kaisha.

CARGO STEAMERS

	Due at Shanghai about	Leave for San Francisco
WEST NIGER	in port	April 23
WEST INSKIP	April 8	May 4

ROUND THE WORLD SERVICE
For Singapore, Colombo, Mediterranean Ports and Baltimore.

MONTHLY SAILINGS FROM SHANGHAI
WEST KASSON .....April 20
WEST BORO ..... May 30

PANAMA SERVICE
Regular Sailings from San Francisco
MEXICO—CENTRAL AMERICA—PANAMA

BALTIMORE SERVICE
Sailings from San Francisco via Central America, Panama Canal, Puerto Colombia and Havana

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY
1-B Nanking Road, Palace Hotel Building.
Telephone Central 5056 Cable Address "Solano"

T. K. K.

SHANGHAI BRANCH OFFICE

TOYO KISEN KAISHA.

(ORIENTAL STEAMSHIP CO.)

Imperial Japanese and U.S.M. Line to San Francisco from Shanghai, via Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokohama and Honolulu.
SEMI-TROPICAL ROUTE.
PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM SHANGHAI

FOR SAN FRANCISCO

KOREA MARU	May 6, 1920
TENYO MARU	May 30, 1920
SHINYO MARU	June 20, 1920

FOR HONGKONG

TENYO MARU	May 13, 1920

All steamers of this Company are thoroughly modern and up to-date. Equipped with Wireless Telegraph, Submarine Signals, Laundry, Ladies' Lounge, and all other modern improvements for safety and comfort. String Orchestra, Moving Picture Performance, Deck Dances. Service and Cuisine unexcelled.

Lay-Over privileges allowed to all ports of call. Interchangeable with steamers of the PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY and CANADIAN PACIFIC OCEAN SERVICES, LD.

Railway transportation between Nagasaki, Kobe and Yokohama may be had on application to the purser.

T. N. ALEXANDER, Manager.
North China Insurance Co.'s Buildings
Telephone No. 3229.

LLOYD TRIESTINO

Fast Passenger Service, Regular Sailings for
Trieste and Adriatic Ports
taking cargo on through Bill of Lading to
Trieste and Venice

Next sailings:—
*S.S. "INNBRUCK" about 22nd April
*Carrying Passengers.

DODWELL & CO., LTD.
AGENTS
Union Building Telephone Central 1693

CHINA MAIL S.S. CO., LTD.

Passengers and Freight
S.S. "NANKING"
(15,000 TONS)
S.S. "NILE" (14,000 TONS) S.S. "CHINA" (10,200 TONS)
(SUBJECT TO CHANGE)

SAILINGS FROM SHANGHAI FOR

SAN FRANCISCO

VIA NAGASAKI, YOKOHAMA AND HONOLULU

*S.S. "CHINA"	MAY	22nd
S.S. "NILE"	MAY	18th
S.S. "NANKING"	JUNE	5th

*Will omit Yokohama and Honolulu
†S.S. "NANKING" does not call at NAGASAKI

FOR HONGKONG DIRECT

S.S. "NILE"	MAY	5th
S.S. "CHINA"	MAY	10th
S.S. "NANKING"	MAY	23rd

For further information regarding passenger fares, sailings, freight rates, etc., apply to
J. P. WILLIAMS, AGENT.
CORNER SZECHUEN & KIUKIANG ROADS
PHONE CENTRAL 4773 Cable Address: "CHIMAIL"

GENERAL SHIPPING NEWS

N.Y.K.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA

(Japan Mail Steamship Co.)

Under Mail Contract with the Imperial Japanese Government

SAILINGS FROM SHANGHAI

(Subject to Alteration)

EUROPEAN LINE MAIL SERVICE.

For Hongkong, Singapore, Penang, Colombo, Suez, Portsaid, Marseilles, London and Antwerp:—

	Tons		
YOKOHAMA MARU.	12,500	Capt. K. Okamoto,	April 21
TAMBA MARU	12,500	Capt. K. Itsuno,	April 26

EUROPEAN LINE CARGO SERVICE.

For Portsaid, London, Antwerp, Rotterdam and Hamburg via ports:

For Portsaid, Marseilles and Liverpool, via ports.

For London, Antwerp, Rotterdam, and Hamburg via ports:—

WAKASA MARU ...	12,500	Capt. M. Goto,	April 30

AMERICAN LINE

For Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokohama, Victoria, and Seattle:—

KATORI MARU	21,000	Capt. E. Tozawa,	April 17
SUWA MARU	21,000	Capt. R. Shimidzu,	May 6

NEW YORK VIA PANAMA

GENOA MARU	13,000	Capt. K. Ogura,	April 20
TSUYAMA MARU ...	15,000	Capt. O. Sakamoto,	May 3

SHANGHAI-YOKOHAMA LINE (Via Nagasaki, Moji and Kobe.)

KOKURA MARU ..	4,500	Capt. S. Ito,	April 13
KASUGA MARU ...	7,000	Capt. K. Inatsu,	April 20
YAMASHIRO MARU	7,000	Capt. T. Terada,	April 27

FOR JAPAN

MISHIMA MARU	16,000	Capt. S. Takano,	April 13

SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE AND OSAKA LINE (Via Moji).

OMI MARU	7,000	Capt. S. Kishimoto,	April 14
CHIKUGO MARU ..	5,000	Capt. T. Kusano,	April 17
KUMANO MARU ...	9,500	Capt. S. Sasaki,	April 21
YAWATA MARU	7,000	Capt. G. Shinomiya,	April 24

FOR HONGKONG

KASHIMA MARU ..	19,000	Capt. R. Tozawa,	May 7

FOR MANILA AND HONGKONG

SUWA MARU	21,000	Capt. R. Shimidzu,	April 16

AUSTRALIAN LINE (Sailing From Hongkong).

Regular Four-Weekly Service between Japan ports and Australia (calling at Manila).

NIKKO MARU	10,000	Capt. G. Yamasaki,	April 21
AKI MARU	12,500	Capt. S. Shibata,	May 19
TANGO MARU	14,000	Capt. M. Nishimura,	June 23

The Company also runs numerous steamers from Japan to China and Korean ports and Vladivostok, and also between the principal ports in Japan.

For freight, passage and further information apply to

I. MATSUDAIRA, Manager, Nippon Yusen Kaisha,
Tel. Address: Yusen, Shanghai.

FRANK WATERHOUSE & CO.

PUGET SOUND TRANS-PACIFIC SERVICE

SEATTLE-MANILA via SHANGHAI & HONGKONG

	WEST BOUND arrive Shanghai	EAST BOUND leave Shanghai
DELIGHT	April 20	
WEST JESTER	April 16	May 19
STANLEY	May 14	June 15
MAQUAN	June 11	July 12
WEST IVAN	July 9	Aug. 10

Operated for account of UNITED STATES SHIPPING BOARD

For rates and particulars apply to

AMERICAN TRADING COMPANY

AGENTS

52 SZECHUEN ROAD Telephone Central 944

BARBER STEAMSHIP LINES, INC.

S.S. "DRYDEN" ..... April 20
S.S. "RADNOR" ..... May 3

FOR NEW YORK & BOSTON

Via Panama

Operated for Account of U. S. Shipping Board

For rates and further particulars apply to

THE BARBER S. S. LINES, INC.

THE ADMIRAL LINE, Agents.

53 Szechuen Road. Telephone C. 1471

CANADIAN PACIFIC OCEAN SERVICES LIMITED

TRANS-PACIFIC LINES

S. S. METHVEN

Will leave Shanghai on or about 14th April

FOR

VANCOUVER

via

Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokohama and Victoria, B.C.

For bills of lading, freight rates, etc., apply to

P. A. COX, Agent,

Cor. Peking and Yuenmingyuen Roads, Shanghai.
Tel. Central 181.

Information For Mariners

SUNDAY, APRIL 11, 1920

High Water at Woosung Bar

(The morning tides are higher than the evening tides, they are equal at noon and midnight).

Approximate rise, at springs 4 1/4 h; at neaps, 5 h.
fall, at springs 8 1/4 h; at neaps, 7 1/2 h.

A.M. Time	A.M. Range	P.M. Time	P.M. Range
4 54	5 6	5 18	3 8

High Water at Tungsha Lightship

(The morning tides are higher than the evening tides).

Approximate rise, 5 1/2 h; approximate fall, 7 h.

A.M. H	A.M. M	P.M. H	P.M. M
3	47	4	13

Time of Moonrise, Moonset, Sunrise, Sunset

Moon Rises	Moon Sets	Sun Rises	Sun Sets	Daylight	Dark
0 15 a.m.	11 7 a.m.	5 40	6 23	4 55	7 8

Mean Barometric Pressure at Shanghai

For April 30.00 in.
76.20 mm.

P. & O., British India, Apcar, E. & A. S.S. Lines

(Companies incorporated in England)

FOR MARSEILLES, LONDON AND ANTWERP

via HONGKONG, STRAITS, CEYLON, EGYPT

S.S. "KHIVA" April 13th, at daylight.
S.S. "NORE" 29th April

FOR BOMBAY via STRAITS AND COLOMBO

DILWARA about 12th April

FOR CALCUTTA via JAPAN

S.S. "MUTTRA" April 27th.

FOR SYDNEY from HONGKONG

S.S. "ST. ALBANS" about 28th April.

P. & O. and B.I.S.N. Co.'s tickets interchangeable.

Steamers and sailing dates are liable to be altered or cancelled without notice.

For particulars regarding Freight or Passage, apply to

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.

AGENTS

24 The Bund, Shanghai

Telephones: Central 169 & 2069

CP OS

QUICKEST TIME ACROSS THE PACIFIC

To

CANADA, UNITED STATES AND EUROPE

SAILINGS

To Vancouver		To Manila & Hongkong	
Emp. of Russia	May 8	*Emp. of Russia	Apr. 26
Emp. of Japan	May 29	†Emp. of Japan	May 17
Emp. of Asia	June 5	*Via Manila	
Monteagle	June 10	† To Hongkong direct.	

DOMINION EXPRESS TRAVELLERS CHEQUES SOLD

ATLANTIC SERVICE

Froquent sailings to Liverpool and Glasgow. Fast luxurious Empress of France. Special suites and rooms with bath.

For Fares, Tickets

and other information apply to

Freight Office	Passenger Office
Cor. Peking and Yuen Ming Yuen Roads, Shanghai,	Palace Hotel 19 The Bund Shanghai,
Telephone, Central 181	Telephone, Central 182

CANADIAN PACIFIC OCEAN SERVICES

STRUTHERS & DIXON

INCORPORATED

Amalgamated with

COSMOPOLITAN SHIPPING CO. New York — GREEN STAR LINE New York

TRANS-PACIFIC SERVICE

Due INWARD Steamer	Date	Sailing OUTWARD Steamer	Date
West Segovia†	Apr. 17	Elkhorn*	May 11
Brave Couer†	Apr. —	Brave Couer†	May 15
West Ivis†	Apr. —	West Himrod*	May 25
West Himrod*	Apr. 25	West Cahokia*	May 25
West Cahokia*	Apr. 30	West Ivis†	May 30

(If sufficient inducement offers)

* San Francisco † Seattle

Through B/Ls issued to all Overland Points in U.S.A. and Canada

ATLANTIC & GULF PORTS VIA PANAMA SERVICE

Due INWARD		Sailing OUTWARD	
West Moreland*	Apr. 30	West Moreland*	May 4
West Hembrie†	April 30	West Hembrie†	May 4
Eurana*	May 15	Eurana*	" 19
Editor†	May 30	Editor†	June 4
and Fortnightly		and Fortnightly	

* Baltimore † New Orleans

For rates, space or other particulars, apply to

EXECUTIVE OFFICE
FOR THE FAR EAST,
Shanghai, China.
L. EVERETT, Vice-Pres.

SHANGHAI OFFICE.
7, Jinkee Road.
Tel. Central 2557.
J. S. EMENS, Agent

Telegrams "DIXSTRUTH"

VESSELS IN HARBOR AND AT WOOSUNG

Date		From	Ship's Name	Flag	Agents
Dec. 2	—	Japan	Taiho Maru	Jap.	
Dec. 2	—		Meichuen	Am.	Socony
Dec. 4	—	River ports	Lingyun	Chi.	S.P.S.N. Co.
Dec. 6	—	Chinwangtao	Indigirka		
Dec. 16	—	Hankow	Meitan	Am.	Socony.
Dec. 25	—		Kanling	Chi.	
Dec. 25	—		Newchow		
Jan. 15	—		Meihu	Am.	Socony.
Jan. 21	—	Japan	Kifune Maru	Jap.	M.B.K.
Feb. 3	—	Japan	Orestes	Br.	B. & S.
Feb. 5	—	Cruise	Store Nordiske	Dan.	O.N.T. Co.
Feb. 15	—	River ports	Tahchuen	Chi.	S.P.S.N. Co.
Mar. 3	—		Hwahjah	Am.	A. Line
Mar. 6	—	Wuhu	Simferopol	Br.	
Mar. 15	—	Japan	Shinsei Maru	Jap.	
Mar. 19	—	Japan	Kiyo Maru	Jap.	Kaiyosha
Mar. 22	—		Chienan	Chi.	W. & Co.
Mar. 22	—	Swatow	Cuzco	Ital.	S. & Dh.
Mar. 23	—	Chinwangtao	Providence	Br.	K.M.A.
Mar. 24	—		Astrakan	Br.	A.P. Co.
Mar. 26	—	Japan	Tungsha	Rus.	S. H. & Co.
Apr. 1	—	Tsingtau	Shinfoo	Chi.	S.P.S.N. Co.
Apr. 2	—	River ports	Taiko Maru	Jap.	N. K. K.
Apr. 4	—	Tientsin	Shantung	Br.	B. & S.
Apr. 6	—	Cruise	Tungching	Chi.	Customs
Apr. 8	—	Bombay	Dilwara	Br.	M. M. & Co.
Apr. 8	—		Shinyo	Chi.	S.P.S.N. Co.
Apr. 8	—	River ports	Meian	Am.	Socony
Apr. 9	—	Japan	Kamiyoshi M.	Jap.	M. S. K.
Apr. 9	—	Japan	Yoru Maru	Jap.	S. & Co.
Apr. 9	—	Japan	Yei Maru	Jap.	
Apr. 9	—	Chefoo	Yushun	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
Apr. 9	—	River ports	Woosung	Br.	B. & S.
Apr. 9	—	River ports	Hsinfung	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
Apr. 9	—	River ports	Fengyang Maru	Jap.	N.K.K.
Apr. 9	—	Foochow	Ningshin	Chi.	S.P.S.N. Co.
Apr. 9	—	Foochow	Feiching	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
Apr. 9	—	Dairen	Wanli	Chi.	S.P.S.N. Co.
Apr. 9	—	Tientsin	Henkong	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
Apr. 10	—	Japan	Khiva	Br.	M.M. & Co.
Apr. 10	—	Foochow	Suma Maru	Jap.	O. S. K.
Apr. 10	—		Kwangchi	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
Apr. 10	—	Japan	Kokura Maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
Apr. 10	—	Hongkong	Wingsang	Br.	J.M. & Co.
Apr. 10	—	Cruise	Likin	Chi.	Customs
Apr. 10	—	Nanking	Suiyang	Br.	B. & S.
Apr. 10	—	Swatow	Tientsin	Br.	B. & S.
Apr. 10	—	Hongkong	E. of Asia	Br.	C.P.O.S.
Apr. 10	—	River ports	Hwahlee	Chi.	J.M. & Co.
Apr. 10	—	River ports	Ngankin	Br.	B. & S.
Apr. 10	—	River ports	Suiyang Maru	Jap.	N. K. K.
Apr. 10	—	Chinwangtao	Patriot	Br.	K.M.A.

MEN OF WAR IN PORT

Section	Date	Name	Flag and Rating
P. & O. B.I.	Mar. 28	Alacrity	Br. gun-boat
9 P	Apr. 7	Elcano	Am. gun-boat
KND	Apr. 1	Fushimi	Jap. gun-boat
1 C.	Apr. 10	Hawkins	Br. cruiser
1 C.	Apr. 7	Hertog Hendrick	Dut. cruiser
B.N.B.	Mar. 26	Kinsha	Br. gun-boat
S'chow Creek	Oct. 29	M. A. S. 226	Ital. sub-chaser
S'chow Creek	Oct. 29	M. A. S. 227	Ital. sub-chaser
BXIII	Apr. 1	Monocacy	Am. gun-boat
MMB	Apr. 7	Scarab	Br. gunboat
1 C.	Apr. 7	Tromp	Dut. cruiser

Departures

Date		For	Ship's Name	Flag Agents
Apr. 10	—	River ports	Changon	Chi. S.P.S.N. Co.
Apr. 10	—	River ports	Tuckwo	Br. J.M. & Co.
Apr. 10	—	River ports	Luenyi	Br. B. & S.
Apr. 10	—	River ports	Tafoo Maru	Jap. N.K.K.
Apr. 10	—	Wenchow	Rosan	Chi. C.M.S.N. Co.
Apr. 10	—	Chinwangtao	Asahi Maru	Jap. K. M. A.
Apr. 10	—	Japan	Yamashiro M.	Jap. N.Y.K.
Apr. 10	—	Japan	Yawata Maru	Jap. N. Y. K.
Apr. 10	—	S. Hongkong Canton	Chenan	Br. B. & S.
Apr. 10	—	Tientsin ports	Fengtien	Br. B. & S.
Apr. 10	—	Japan	Taigen Maru	Jap. S. Shokai
Apr. 10	—		Broad Arrow	Am. Socony.
Apr. 10	—	Los Angeles	West Hika	Am. L.A.P.N. Co.
Apr. 10	—	Tsingtau	Tean	Br. B. & S.
Apr. 10	—	Ningpo	Kiangteen	Chi. C.M.S.N. Co.

Arrivals

Date		From	Ships Name	Flag Agents
Apr. 10	—	Ningpo	Kiangteen	Chi. C.M.S.N. Co.
Apr. 10	—	Japan	Khiva	Br. M.M. & Co.
Apr. 10	—	Foochow	Suma Maru	Jap. O. S. K.
Apr. 10	—	Japan	Hawkins	Br.
Apr. 10	—		Kwangchi	Chi. C.M.S.N. Co.
Apr. 10	—	Japan	Kokura	Jap. N.Y.K.
Apr. 10	—	Hongkong	Wingsang	Br. J.M. & Co.
Apr. 10	—	Cruise	Likin	Chi. Customs
Apr. 10	—	Nanking	Suiyang	Br. B. & S.
Apr. 10	—	Swatow	Tientsin	Br. B. & S.
Apr. 10	—	Hongkong	E. of Asia	Br. C.P.O.S.
Apr. 10	—	River ports	Hwahlee	Chi. J.M. & Co.
Apr. 10	—	River ports	Ngankin	Br. B. & S.
Apr. 10	—	River ports	Suiyang Maru	Jap. N. K. K.
Apr. 10	—	Chinwangtao	Patriot	Br. K.M.A.

Sailed from Shanghai

For San Francisco

Stanley Dollar	Mar. 13
Tenyo Maru	Mar. 14
West Sequana	Mar. 15
Ecuador	Mar. 28
West Harts	Mar. 29
Nanking	Mar. 29
China	Mar. 31
Shinyo Maru	Apr. 4
West Ira	Apr. 5
Satanta	Apr. 6

For Tacoma

Africa Maru	Mar. 10

For Seattle

Wheatland Montana	Mar. 17
Fushimi Maru	Mar. 21
Tajima Maru	Apr. 1
Elkton	Apr. 3
Miikesan Maru	Apr. 6
Hwahwu	Apr. 7

For Portland

Abercos	Mar. 2.

For Vancouver

Empress of Russia	Mar. 14
Empress of Japan	Apr. 1
Monteagle	Apr. 3

For New York

Tottori Maru	Mar. 10
Melville Dollar	Mar. 19
Toyohashi Maru	Mar. 28
Winyah	Apr. 2
Gaelic Prince	Apr. 8
Amur Maru	Apr. 9

For London etc.

Shidzuoka Maru	Mar. 15
Pembrokeshire	Mar. 17
Hyson	Mar. 20
Banca	Apr. 1
Kaga Maru	Apr. 1
Andes Maru	Apr. 4
Knight Companion	Apr. 7
Eurypylus	Apr. 9

For Liverpool

Hector	Mar. 15

For Sabang (Netherland)

Scotland Mara	Apr. 6

For Copenhagen

Chile	Mar. 31

For Hamburg

Dakar Maru	Apr. 2

For Marseilles

Amazone	Mar. 16
Paul Lecat	Apr. 3

For Trieste

Pilsna	Mar. 26

For Bombay

Dunera	Mar. 18

For Calcutta

Japan	Mar. 11
Madras	Mar. 29
Gregory Apcar	Apr. 8

For Saigon

West Irmo	Mar. 23

For Singapore

Methven	Mar. 18

For Java

Tjibodas	Apr. 4

For Sydney

Hwaping	Apr. 9

Mail Notices

MAILS CLOSE

For U.S., Canada and Europe:
Per C.P.O.S. s.s. E. of Asia Apr. 11

For Europe
Per P. and O. s.s. Khiva Apr. 12

For Japan
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Kokura M. Apr. 12

MAILS DUE

From U.S. and Canada
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Suwa M. Apr. 14

From Europe
Per M.M. s.s. A. Bohle Apr. 16

From Japan
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Omi Maru Apr. 11

Vessels Due

Armand Behic, *Marseilles*	Apr.	15
Chungking, *Hankow*	Apr.	12
Chekiang, *Tientsin*	Apr.	17
Feang, *Newchwang*	Apr.	12
Fengtien, *Tientsin*	Apr.	18
Hwahta, *Hankow*	Apr.	16
Ichang, *Hongkong*	Apr.	17
Kobe Maru, *Dairen*	Apr.	15
Kiangyung, *Hankow*	Apr.	12
Kiangwah, *Hankow*	Apr.	13
Koonshing, *Tientsin*	Apr.	11
Kwongsang, *Hongkong*	Apr.	15
Kiangyu, *Hankow*	Apr.	17
Kutwo, *Hankow*	Apr.	17
Laenyi, *Hankow*	Apr.	18
Loksang, *Hongkong*	Apr.	14
Luenho, *Hankow*	Apr.	14
Loongwo, *Hankow*	Apr.	11
Mishima Maru, *London*	Apr.	12
Nore, *London*	Apr.	11
Omi Maru, *Japan*	Apr.	11
Poyang, *Hankow*	Apr.	17
Suwa Maru, *Seattle*	Apr.	14
Shengking, *Hankow*	Apr.	11
Sunning, *Hongkong*	Apr.	12
Sakaki Maru, *Dairen*	Apr.	12
Shuntien, *Tientsin*	Apr.	14
Suiwo, *Hankow*	Apr.	15
Tatung, *Hankow*	Apr.	15
Tungchow, *Tientsin*	Apr.	11
Telemachus, *Liverpool*	Apr.	12
Tuckwo, *Hankow*	Apr.	13
Wuchang, *Hankow*	Apr.	16
Yingchow, *Hongkong*	Apr.	15

Passengers Departing

Per S.P. s.s. Ningshin for Foochow: Miss F. Widner, Mr. and Mrs. Siemssen and child, Messrs. H. K. Mugphy, E. H. Munson, S. Burton.

Per C.P.O.S. s.s. Empress of Asia for Vancouver: Mr. and Mrs. C. P. Ames, Mrs. R. Archibald and infant, Mrs. T. C. Britton and family, Mrs. A. S. Bremner and daughter, Mrs. S. M. Currons, Mr. and Mrs. E. J. Cornfoot, Miss T. Culver, Capt. J. Campbell, Mrs. J. Comarthy, Mr. and Mrs. H. C. Davis, Mrs. L. Everett and infant, Mr. and Mrs. D. Fraser, Mr. and Mrs. R. L. Fletcher, Miss B. Harlan, Mr. and Mrs. G. W. Hayes, Mrs. H. M. Jackson and infant, Mr. and Mrs. W. B. Kamett, Mr. J. Klien, Mr. and Mrs. P. W. O. Liddell and family, Mr. and Mrs. H. A. J. Macray, Misses M. E. Macray, H. McCloskie, E. MacNeill, Mr. and Mrs. A. W. MacPhail, Capt. J. B. McMurrich, Mr. and Mrs. E. Murphy and 2 children, Mr. and Mrs. G. Phillips and family, Mr. and Mrs. A. G. Robinson, Mrs. F. J. Raven and family, Miss L. Roberts, Miss K. Silvera, Mr. and Mrs. C. L. Stone, Sir Mayiland and Lady de Sausmarez, Mr. and Mrs. A. G. Stephon and family, Dr. and Mrs A. W. Seattle, Mrs. L. J. Vines, Miss J. Williams, Mr. and Mrs. A. W. Wiggin, Dean and Mrss A. J. Walker and family, Mr. and Mrs. M. P. Walker and family, Mrs. A. L. Young, Messrs. J. M. Atkins, J. S. Robbitt, W. C. Boone, R. W. Burton, J. G. Bluhm, T. Burke, M. Barnett, R. A. Crews, A. J. H. Carlill, A. D. S. Cousland, W. Gvieg, D. L. Hutchison, E. O. Wilson, H. L. Holmes, N. Y. Kellzer, O. A. Link, S. Lehman, W. O. Moore, J. W. Mackay, E. J. Masters, W. C. Murphy, W. P. Newsome, C. E. Petree, F. Powell, H. G. Reid, B. F. Sweeney, R. W. Skinner, G. E. Sahlin, R. N. Trueman, J. M. Walker, H. W. Winstead, Whitaker, J. H. Windle, E. O. Wilson, R. C. Young.

Passengers Arrived

Per C.N. s.s. Ngankin from Hankow: Dr. D. Beacon, Miss A. Grandin, Messrs. G. Humphrey, Archebait, Gensen.

Per P. and O. s.s. Khiva from Japan: Mr. and Mrs. C. Humphrey, Mr. and Mrs. Manley and child, Miss Brunner, Mr. and Mrs. Perlstein, Mr. and Mrs. McLear and infant, Mr. and Mrs. D. Fisher, Mi and Mrs. Mallik, Miss Mallik, Mr. and Mrs. Crosby and 2 children, Messrs. Robertson, H. Barlow, C. Mallik, J. J. French, Yong Yick-gan.

Per N. Y. K. s.s. Kokura Maru from Japan: Messrs. H. G. Owens, H. de Skerst, F. A. Fairchild, G. E. Mitchell, A. Hartman, Col. D. V. Harching, Miss S. Tzosiky.

Per C.P.O.S. s.s. Empress of Asia from Hongkong: Mrs. I. M. P. Alves and child, Mr. and Mrs. E. G. Dyason, Mr. and Mrs. J. F. Hug, Col. Holt, Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Jay, Mr. and Mrs. G. M. Jameson, Mr. and Mrs. Loh Tchen and 4 children, Mr. and Mrs. Lo Jack Song, Miss Mack Shui Moy, Mrs. J. J. Robun, Misses J. Silas, A. Stevens, B. M. Pereira, Mr. and Mrs. Tang, Mrs. L. Voitinak, Mr. Wong, Mrs. Wong, Mr. and Mrs. A. L. Davidson, Mrs. J. Goforth, Mr. and Mrs. G. Harrison-Russell, Mrs. Wong Ping Kwong, Miss Mack Pak Moy, Mrs. B. and Miss R. Rowe, Miss A. Wikins, Mrs. J. and Misses E. and S. Washburn, Mr. Wu and family, Messrs. S. G. Averell, E. T. Basha, T. K. Ching, E. F. Ganahl, A. J. Hadley, H. Lof Hon, Kocheng Chung Lo Ying Po, J. H. May, P. Mark Jail Yuen San, A. Quinson, A. Wada, J. T. Acouith, Chau Oy Ching, Chiao Sui S. Cia, Hao Ha Lee, H. A. Irivin, J. D. Jerome, Kwon Chee Ming, F. Lee, Lo Ke San, Leung Wai Yee, C. G. Mackl, Mr Kung Chiao, T. C. Quo, C. Ricou, I. Sternefeld, To Chee Kong, Tang, Wong Fong Tang, F. Lee, Yu Yehan.

Shipping Items

The I-C. s.s. Loongwo left Hankow for Shanghai on Thursday.

The C.N. s.s. Shengking left Hankow for Shanghai on Thursday.

The C.N. s.s. Sunning left Hongkong for Shanghai on Thursday.

The C.N. s.s. Tungchow left Tientsin for Chefoo, Weihaiwei and Shanghai on Thursday.

The I-C. s.s. Koonshing is expected to arrive in Shanghai from Tientsin and Chefoo today.

The I-C. s.s. Esang is expected to arrive in Shanghai from Newchwang and Chefoo tomorrow.

The C.M. s.s. Kiangyung left Hankow for Shanghai on Friday.

The C.N. s.s. Chungking left Hankow for Shanghai on Friday.

The N.K.K. s.s. Taiko Maru left Hankow for Shanghai on Thursday.

The I-C. s.s. Kwongsang is expected to arrive in Shanghai from Canton, Hongkong and Swatow next Thursday.

The I-C. s.s. Loksang is expected to arrive in Shanghai from Canton and Hongkong next Wednesday.

The M.M. s.s. Armand Behic, with the French mails of March 9, left Saigon at four o'clock Wednesday afternoon and is expected to arrive in Shanghai on Thursday, the 15th.

The Blue Funnel s.s. Ajax from New York, is expected to leave Yokohama for Shanghai today.

The U. S. Shipping Board s.s. Delight, is expected to arrive in Shanghai from Seattle on or about April 15.

The C.M. s.s. Kiangwah left Hankow for Shanghai yesterday.

The N.K.K. s.s. Nanyang Maru left Hankow for Shanghai yesterday.

The P. and O. s.s. Dunera is expected to leave Bombay for Straits, Hongkong and Shanghai on April 17.

The I-C. s.s. Luenho will leave Hankow for Shanghai today.

The C.M. s.s. Toonan left Chefoo for Newchwang yesterday.

The C.N. s.s. Suiyang left Pukow for Shanghai yesterday.

The C.N. s.s. Yingchow will leave Hongkong for Shanghai today.

The C.N. s.s. Shuntien will leave Tientsin for Chefoo, Weihaiwei and Shanghai today.

The Blue Funnel s.s. Telemachus from Liverpool, left Singapore for Hongkong and Shanghai on Wednesday.

The K.M.A. s.s. Fukuichi Maru (chartered) left Chinwangtao for Shanghai on Thursday.

The C.N. s.s. Tatung will leave Hankow for Shanghai tomorrow.

The I-C. s.s. Suiwo will leave Hankow for Shanghai tomorrow.

The N.K.K. s.s. Yohyang Maru will leave Hankow for Shanghai tomorrow.

The C.M. s.s. Hwahta will leave Hankow for Shanghai on Tuesday.

The I-C. s.s. Waishing will leave Hankow for Shanghai on Tuesday.

The C.N. s.s. Wuchang will leave Hankow for Shanghai on Tuesday.

The C.N. s.s. Ichang will leave Hongkong for Shanghai on Tuesday.

The C.N. s.s. Tean will leave Tsingtau for Shanghai on Tuesday.

The S.M.R. s.s. Sakaki Maru is expected to arrive in Shanghai from Dairen and Tsingtau tomorrow morning and will sail for Dairen direct at 6 o'clock Tuesday morning. The passenger tender will leave the Customs jetty at 9 o'clock tomorrow night.

The N.Y.K. s.s. Omi Maru left Moji for Shanghai on Friday and is expected to arrive at the N.Y.K. Wharf about noon today.

The N.Y.K. s.s. Mishima Maru from Europe, left Hongkong for Shanghai on Friday and is expected to arrive at the Wayside Wharf about noon tomorrow.

The P. and O. s.s. Khiva arrived in Shanghai from Japan yesterday morning and will sail for London and way ports at daylight Tuesday. The tender with outbound passengers and mails will leave the Customs jetty at 5 o'clock tomorrow afternoon.

The C.P.O.S. s.s. Empress of Asia arrived at Woosung from Hongkong yesterday afternoon and will sail for Vancouver today. The tender Alexandra with outbound passengers and mails will leave the Customs jetty at ten o'clock this morning.

The British cruiser Hawkins arrived in Shanghai from Japan yesterday morning and is berthed at Buoy XIII, off A.P. Co's Lower Wharf.

The C.N. s.s. Woshing is expected to arrive in Shanghai from Swatow tomorrow.

The E. and A. s.s. Silvia left Manila for Hongkong and Japan on Friday.

The P. and O. s.s. Novara left Bombay for Shanghai on April 7.

Business and Official Notices

Classified Advertisements

2 cents a Word (Minimum Charge 40 cents)

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Replies must be called for

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AUCTION INDEX

MONDAY, APRIL 12th.—New Household Furniture, etc., in Salesroom.
WEDNESDAY, April 14th.—Excellent Household Furniture and Sundries in Salesroom at 10 a.m.
WEDNESDAY, April 14th.—Sundry Sound and damaged cargo at 2.30 p.m.
SATURDAY, April 17th.—Excellent Household Furniture at 315 Avenue Joffre.
MONDAY, April 19th.—Superior and Substantial Household Furniture at 133 Bubbling Well Road.
SATURDAY, April 24th.—A fine collection of Postage Stamps at 2.30 p.m.
MONDAY, April 26th.—Excellent Household Furniture and Requisites at 100 Route Ferguson.
TUESDAY, April 27th.—Excellent Household Furniture and Effects at 550 Rue de Siccawei.
WEDNESDAY, April 28th.—Superior Household Furniture and Accessories at 51 Avenue Road.
SATURDAY, May 1st.—A fine assortment of Postage Stamps in Salesroom at 2.30 p.m.

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China, Japan, Korea, Formosa Etc.

WEDDING

FERGUSON-HEAL.—At the British Consulate at 11 a.m. and at St. Joseph's Cathedral, Rue Montauban, Shanghai at 3 p.m. 10th instant, Andrew James, son of the late Hugh Ferguson, Oughterard, Co. Galway, Ireland, to Daisy Catherine, daughter of J. Heal, Shanghai.

GREAT REDUCTION:

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THE SHANGHAI MUTUAL TELEPHONE CO., LTD.

New Lists for the year 1920 are now ready and in progress of delivery. Subscribers wishing to obtain copies immediately, can do so by sending their old lists to the Office of the Company, 24A Kiangse Road, in exchange for a new one.

PHILIP H. COLE,
General Manager.
Shanghai, April 12th, 1920. 28931.

The New Engineering & Shipbuilding Works, Ltd.

Notice is hereby given that an Extraordinary General Meeting of the New Engineering & Shipbuilding Works, Ld., will be held in the Board Room (2nd floor) of Messrs. Arnhold Bros. & Co., Ld., No. 6 Kiukiang Road, Shanghai, on Wednesday, the 14th day of April, 1920, at 4.30 o'clock in the afternoon for the purpose of considering, and, if thought fit, passing the Extraordinary Resolutions as contained in the Notice forwarded to Shareholders.

And notice is hereby also given that should the said Resolutions be passed by the requisite majority they will be submitted for confirmation as Special Resolutions to a further Extraordinary General Meeting and such Meeting will be held on Thursday, the 29th day of April, 1920, at the same time and place.

The Register and Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from the 8th to the 14th April, 1920, both days inclusive.

Proxies to be valid must be lodged at the Company's Office not less than forty-eight hours before the time of holding the Meeting.

By Order of the Board of Directors,

C. A. SKINNER,
28818. Secretary.

Business and Official Notices are Continued on Page 27

Amusement Advertising will be found on Page 25

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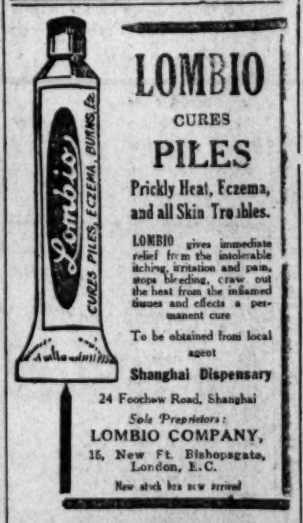

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MISCELLANEOUS

AH PAO, No. 580 Carter Road Shanghai, lady would like to recommend the above as a good massage amah. Arrangements can be made at the above address. 28927 A. 17

DR. S. HIODO, Veterinary Surgeon, graduated from Tokyo School. No. 22 Suchang Lane, first left lane after crossing Wang Pang Bridge North Szechuen Road. Tel. N. 2344. 28848

BRITISHER, thoroughly familiar with Siberian business conditions, returning shortly to Vladivostock, can settle difficult claims, arrange for re-export of goods, etc. Apply to Box 507, THE CHINA PRESS. 28891 A. 11.

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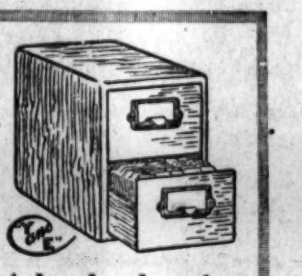

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We announce the opening of an office in Shanghai, on April 1, 1920, at 131 Szechuen Road, and the appointment of Mr. Henry S. De Vault, as Manager.

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28914

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TO LEASE, exceptional opportunity: flat consisting of four rooms, two bathrooms, kitchen, pantry and ample servants' quarters. Rent Tls. 50. Will sell fittings and furniture below cost. Call or write Freight Department, American Express Company, 8 Kiukiang Road. 28930.

ADVERTISER wants party to take over rent of four-roomed house in town, and purchase furniture and fixtures outright. Everything good and complete in every detail. Occupant to take possession about July 1st. Please apply to Box 525, THE CHINA PRESS. 28936 A. 15

TO RENT in Kuling, two large confortably furnished bungalows, each containing three bedrooms, living and dining rooms, servants' quarters and large gardens. Address Kuling, 37 Markham Road. 18905 A. 14.

TO LET, immediately, furnished detached house, with garden, in French concession, for four months, possibly much longer. Occupant to take over furniture and fittings. Apply to Box 517, THE CHINA PRESS. 28919

TO LEASE, large comfortable house, ample servants' quarters garage and stable, 136 Jessfield Road, formerly 20 Robinson Road at Jessfield Road. Apply premises or J. T. Hammond, No. 51 Szechuen Road. 28761

OFFICE, ETC., WANTED

WANTED, May 1st, about 5,000 square feet office space, central district. Will take on short or long term lease. Apply to Box 523, THE CHINA PRESS. 28925 A. 13.

WANTED, office space, temporarily, until July 1st. Apply to Box 508, THE CHINA PRESS. 28897 A. 11

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WANTED, competent French teacher, to give lessons in French half-an-hour each day for three or five days a week. Apply to Box 532, THE CHINA PRESS. 28942 A. 14

FRENCH taught to children or adults by experienced young French lady. Apply to Box 503, THE CHINA PRESS. 28880

SITUATIONS WANTED

TRAVELLING-nurse, young, thoroughly experienced with young children, and good sailor, moderate salary, references, open for engagement. Apply to Box 501, THE CHINA PRESS. 28874 A. 11

LADY, experienced in correspondence work, seeks position as secretary. Fluent shorthand writer. Apply to Box 513, THE CHINA PRESS. 28913 A. 11

A. 1. stenographer and bookkeeper, just arrived Shanghai, open for engagement. First-class references. Apply to Box 521, THE CHINA PRESS. 28924 A. 11

RESPECTABLE European lady requires position in shop or office. (no typing). Apply to Box 512, THE CHINA PRESS. 28913 A. 11

LADY stenographer and typist, quick and painstaking, wishes to change her position. Apply to Box 516, THE CHINA PRESS. 28918 A. 13.

YOUNG MAN, American, recently arrived Shanghai, wishes position. Has a ten years' from-the-bottom-up business experience, accounting, general office work, selling. Two years in the Orient. Can furnish references. Apply to Box 502, THE CHINA PRESS. 28875 A. 11

APARTMENTS

TO LET
From April 15th, a furnished frontroom with verandah and bathroom. Apply No. 14 Quinsan Gardens, Tel. No. 432.

Connaught House
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Board - Residence
Apply Mrs. G. POLLOCK.

TO LET, with board, from April 1st, a comfortable attic-flat, comprising two large rooms, a small room, modern bathroom, and large landing. Suitable for married couple or two bachelors. Apply to Box 471, THE CHINA PRESS.

TO LET, half house, lights, water and taxes $40. Wayside district. Apply to Box 530, THE CHINA PRESS. 28939 A. 11

TO LET in private English family in western district, well-furnished room with private bathroom. Real home cooking, use of telephone and home comforts. A gentleman with quiet habits required. Apply to Box 528, THE CHINA PRESS. 28932 A. 11

TO RENT in private villa by young widow, a very elegantly furnished flat, fitted up for two. Garden, tennis, garage. A real comfortable home, free now. Apply to Box 529, THE CHINA PRESS. 28935 A.11.

TO LET, two furnished rooms with board, at No. 103 Bubbling Well Road. Apply at premises, or phone West 805. 28938 A.14.

NICELY furnished rooms to let, with board, use of telephone, etc. Apply 78 Bubbling Well Road West 1473. 28946 A.20.

TO LET, in western district, big room. Telephone and tennis. Apply to Box 505, THE CHINA PRESS. 28889

TO LET, one large front-room with bathroom and verandah attached, hot and cold water. Apply 23 North Szechuen Road. Phone North 254. 28910 A. 16.

TO LET, to an American couple or lady, pleasant front room, with private bath and board, in private family. Apply to Box 495, THE CHINA PRESS. 28865 A. 11

TO LET, furnished house, Western district, large garden, tennis lawn, garage, stabling, all modern convenience, for 5 or 6 months from 1st May. Apply to Box 492, THE CHINA PRESS. 28859

FOR RENT, room and board, hot and cold water, Telephone. Apply 49 Bubbling Well Road. 28855 A. 11

HOUSES WANTED

WANTED, house furnished or unfurnished, long term, any district, immediate occupancy. Address: Manley, No. 226, Palace Hotel. 28928 A. 11

WANTED, house for married couple, no children, from July 1st, for six months to a year. Apply to Box 511, THE CHINA PRESS. 28911 A. 13.

WANTED, medium size furnished house, six months or longer, can furnish best references. Apply to Box 518, THE CHINA PRESS. 28920 A. 16.

APARTMENTS WANTED

AMERICAN lady, employed, desires room with bath in private home. Apply to Box 520, THE CHINA PRESS. 28923 A. 11.

BOARD and residence wanted by business gentleman, with private family. State monthly terms and particulars to Box 496, THE CHINA PRESS. 28867 A. 14

SITUATIONS VACANT

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WANTED a Chinese lady ste... typist, one with some knowledge ... English and general office wor... Apply in writing, giving referenc... and stating experience and sala... required, to Mr. H. M. Cumin... Architect and Estate Agent, No. ... Kiangse Road. 28...

WANTED, Chinese or Eurasi... chemist that speaks English wel... also a Chinese as cashier and boo... keeper with a guaranty, for a fo... eign drug store, local. Apply ... Box 515, THE CHINA PRESS. 28915 A. 1...

WANTED, science teacher an... laboratory assistant. Salary $7... per month. Chinese man. Appl... to the Science Department ... Shanghai College, Yangtszepo... Road. 28912 A. 1...

EXCELLENT OPPORTUNITIE... in China for men with electrica... engineering training. Increasin... demand for men qualified to sup... ervise electrical installations. W... teach entire profession from firs... lesson in mathematics. Ask us... for Catalog. Office 15a, Inter... national Correspondence Schools, 11c Nanking Road.

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FOR SALE, large quantity eight... gauge plain galvanised wire. For... particulars, apply to Box 527, THE CHINA PRESS. 28934 A. 14...

FOR SALE, a beautiful minor bird... of paradise, properly cured and... mounted; a good specimen. Apply... to Box 526, THE CHINA PRESS. 28933 A. 14...

FOR SALE, motor-cycle, Harley-Davidson, with side-car, in good... running order. Apply to Box 531, THE CHINA PRESS. 28941 A.13.

FOR SALE cheap, one Remington and one Underwood. Rebuilt type-writers. Apply to Box 534, THE CHINA PRESS. 28947 A.14.

FOR SALE, complete furniture for flat or small house, living room, dining-room, bedroom, etc. Departure from Shanghai necessitates sale at low price, for example dining-room suite, 12 chairs, sideboard, serving table, and teak wood dining table, all for $90 or best offer. Apply to Box No. 533, THE CHINA PRESS. 28945 A.11.

SAFETY Razor Blades sharpened. Old blades made as good as new 50 cents a dozen single blades; 70 cents, double; Y. M. C. A. Barber Shop, 120 Szechuen Road. 28937

DIAMONDS for sale: diamond ring, five large white stones, diamond and pearl ring, diamond earrings, large drops, all set in platinum. Seen by appointment. Apply to Box 519, THE CHINA PRESS. 28922 A. 11.

FOR SALE. We have received a large consignment of twist drills manufactured by the Standard Tool Co., Union Twist Drill Co., and Cleveland Twist Drill Co., in sizes from 3/64" to 1½", which will be sold at attractive prices. Apply to B. Dieden and Co., Ltd., 2 Jinkee Road. 28451

WANTED to purchase, two to four mow of land, suitable for a residence, French concession or vicinity of Yuyuen or Hart Roads, or Hongkew Park. Apply to Box 504, THE CHINA PRESS. 28881 A. 14

FOR SALE, one Paige six-cylinder five-seater touring car in good condition. Owner going home. Apply to Box 491, THE CHINA PRESS. 28858

HUDSON touring car, newly painted, excellent running condition, good tyres. See this and make an offer. Apply to Box 494, THE CHINA PRESS. 28863

A BEAUTIFUL tone Bluthner medium grand piano for sale practically new. Owner going home. Price Tls. 800 only. A rare opportunity to music-lover. For inspection, please Apply to Box 458, THE CHINA PRESS.

Secrets Behind the Scenes in the Grand Opera

Mlle Amazar, the Pretty Soprano and the Sweetheart of the Russian Baritone, Baklanoff, Tells More of Her Experiences and Observations Among the Singers

Yvonne Gall, the French Soprano.

Titto Ruffi, the Famous Baritone.

Mlle Amazar.

By Elvira Amazar,
(In an interview).

LAST Sunday on this page I endeavored to explain why the phrase "as impossible as a grand opera prima donna" has become a synonym for childish unreasonableness, preposterous whims and monstrous egotism.

To-day I will tell of a few childish exploits of the great stars of the grand opera stage.

No better illustration of what I mean by the whims and unreasonable caprices of the men stars and women prima donnas of the grand opera world can be given than the very last thing that happened at the very last performance which closed the Chicago opera season of the Chicago Opera Company recently.

It was Sunday night. The season closed with an all-star concert which was climaxed with the unprogrammed piece de resistance which brought out in all its gorgeousness a temperamental tiff of two of the grand opera stars. One was a French singer and the other was an Italian.

The two stars billed as the attraction for the grand finale concert were Senor Titto Ruffi, "the world's greatest baritone," so his press agent felt sure, and the charming Mme. Yvonne Gall, the vivacious little French soprano. It was at the Auditorium.

The programme had gone smoothly until the last number was reached. This was a Mozart duet that was to have closed the grand Titto Ruffi-Yvonne Gall concert.

The leader started the music and looked from right to left, expecting the singers to emerge from the wings. The orchestra played on past the point where the cue for entrance should have brought the singers to the stage. The leader strained his neck to the right and to the left and the orchestra played on, repeating the opening cue.

But still neither artist appeared.

On and on the orchestra played and the audience began to wonder why it took so long to get started on the Mozart duet.

Still the orchestra played.

And now, to the astonishment of everybody, the curtain began to slowly descend.

In bewilderment the audience looked again at the programme to be sure that there was no mistake—no, the last number, the Mozart duet, had not been sung. The orchestra leader had received a tip over the speaking-tube pipe from behind the scenes that the Mozart duet would not be sung—not that night—by Ruffi and Gall.

Closing down the music, the leader disappeared under the stage. The audience took the tip and slowly filed out of the Auditorium. There had been a battle between the French and the Italian artists behind the scenes and the audience had been the sufferer.

According to report, Mme. Gall, her black eyes shining, explained that it was not her fault.

"Can't you sing your part of the duet in French?" Ruffi was asked.

"Why should I sing it in French?" with a shrug of his baritone shoulders. "I sing Italiano. It is the language of real music."

"What, I change from French and sing the duet in Italian!" screamed Mme. Gall. "I change for no man. Nevaire!"

And so the orchestra sawed wood, the audience waited and wondered, the director begged, pleaded and threatened—and the duet was never sung.

It was said that after they had changed from their costumes to their street clothes the two stars met at the stage door. Halting simultaneously with a movement like the second figure in a Colonial minuet they glared at each other for fully three minutes. Not a word was spoken.

Yvonne Fall carried off the honors. "Me sing in Italian with you, never," she screamed, advancing toward Ruffi. Gallantly Ruffi drew his bulky form to the right of Mme. Gall, and with a Chesterfieldan bow answered in perfect Italian: "It is your afternoon, but wait till we get to New York."

And so the last dying gasp of the Chicago opera season ended as it began, with a clash of temperaments. Just before this unexpected ending, the thriller for which probably everyone there had paid the admission price Ruffi's singing of the "Pagliacci" prologue—almost turned into a "flivver" because his accompanist calmly got up and walked off the stage before that final admonition to "ring up the curtain." The instrumentalist, the moment he gained the wings, went to his dressing room. Ruffi was compelled to sprint to get him back to the piano so that the final phrase could be sung. It came a trifle late and curtailed the usual encores and curtain calls.

One who has looked for a long time at the strange folk who inhabit the strange land of grand opera said to me, "They are, many of them, ridiculous in their dignity, yet ridiculously undignified." It is the best characterization of their trivial side I have ever heard.

I recall the story of the baritone De Primo and the basso Annian. De Primo was a huge man with a marvelous voice and the conviction that the world was against him. Annian was a man with a voice, as Tennyson would have said, "like organ tones among the mountains."

He had, besides a voice, a sense of humor—except when jests were made about his name. He was exasperated by the truckman who bawled at the door of his dressing room, "Trunks for an onion." He did not relish De Primo's habit, when he had acquired a little English, of abbreviating his proud name to "nannygoat."

It was De Primo's habit to tear an orange into bits and fill his mouth with the pulp and juice of the fruit before he went on the stage to sing. He thought it corrected hoarseness and softened his vocal cords. One evening he thrust the pulp of an orange into his mouth while waiting in the wings for his cue. Hideousness of all the horrors of the world! His palate told him that someone had injected into that orange at least a tablespoonful of salt. In a fury he took his cue and made his entrance. He looked and behaved as though he were on the verge of apoplexy. Annian calmly listened to the opera from a box. He left before the opera was finished.

But the next day the basso and the baritone met in the hall leading to the manager's office. The manager heard loud sounds issuing from the hall. There stood De Primo towering above Annian. He held his cane aloft with the intent to strike the little basso. He shouted, "I keel you!" But the narrowness of the hall and the length of the cane prevented the blow. The manager interposed and soundly scolded both. Annian preserved his dignity and denied any complicity with the salt.

And then there was Marcel Journet, the French baritone. He left this country in a season's height. He left, he said, because Mary Garden, with whom he sang, discriminated against French singers. Whereas Mary Garden, by heredity a Scotchwoman and by accident an American, has a French soul. She loves France as she loves the memory of her mother. The charge was absurd. To it she made answer: "Journet? Who is he? I do not know him."

The Society of American Singers is said to live in a fairly peaceful atmosphere. Yet Wade Hinshaw, the president of the organization of warblers at the Park Theatre, has moments of deep perturbation. For example, there was the feud between those gifted prima donnas, Cora Tracy and Gladys Caldwell. Howard Chandler Christy—the illustrator's lightly voiced opinion as to the arms of one of them—started it.

Wade Hinshaw, prudent manager that he is, mindful that if Cora Tracy should be unable to dance he would sustain financial loss, had Miss Fracy's legs insured for $25,000. Mr. Christy, sitting in the audience one night, remarked that Manager Hinshaw had done well, but that he should have done better. He should have insured her arms.

"For they are the loveliest arms I ever saw," said the man who makes sketches of beautiful women. "She has found the lost arms of the Venus de Milo."

Some gossip, overhearing him, thought he referred to the charms of Gladys Caldwell. The story reached the dainty prima donna, provoking a sense of gratitude.

Her gratitude, or some other motive, led her into Miss Tracy's room with the news.

"I hear Howard Chandler Christy is in front to-night," she said.

"I know it," said Miss Tracy. "I confess I bowed to him over the footlights."

"Do you know him?"

"Very well."

"How nice," went on Miss Caldwell. "He said my arms are the lost ones of the Venue de Milo. Wasn't it nice of him?"

"Strange! That's what he said about mine."

Mild Mr. Christy wondered why in the second act both prima donnas glared at him. The company wondered why they glared at each other for a month. The glare was such that they didn't see each other. In fact, they did not speak until rehearsal exigencies required.

Herbert Waterous resigned six times in one week. The basso resented being cast for a ghost in "Ruddigore." He thought that Mr. Hinshaw should have considered Mr. Waterous's well-known belief in the doctrines of Maeterlinck and Sir Oliver Lodge in regard to spirits that revisit troubled earth. Mr. Hinshaw labored to convince him that "Ruddigore" was, after all, a play, and that no one would construe Mr. Waterous's singing of the ghostly role as making light of what he regards as a serious phase of existence. "Besides, Herbert, what could we do for a basso?" pleaded Mr. Hinshaw. At which the singer of deep tones yielded albeit with reluctance.

The feud that existed for many years between Melba and Titto Ruffi is on the tongue tip of every singer. Melba, while singing at Covent Garden, had the privilege of choosing her own cast. Lists of singers were submitted to her. She revised the lists.

"Who is this?" she asked, her pencil hovering over the name of Titto Ruffi.

"He is a young italian baritone. You will like him," was the reply.

"No, I won't," was the answer. "You say he is young. Then he is too young to sing with Melba."

Long afterward, when Titto Ruffi was singing "Rigoletto" at the San Carlo Opera House at Naples, Melba heard and admired him.

"I should like to sing with him in 'Rigoletto,'" said the greatest living soprano.

Titto Ruffi, hearing of her wish, answered, "No. Melba is too old to sing with Titto Ruffi."

A classic that lives in the memories of the grand opera camp followers concerns Geraldine Farrar and Conductor Toscanini. The event occurred early in their acquaintance. Not yet had they learned to understand each other.

A rehearsal was in progress. Miss Farrar was singing. The conductor stopped and rapped with his baton.

"Commence again," he ordered. Miss Farrar began the passage. There were flames in her eyes.

Once more he rapped. That rap was a peremptory order to stop. Miss Farrar did not begin the score. Instead, she walked to the footlight crescent and bent over it, looking challengly at the conductor.

"You must not do that here," she adjured. "You do not understand. I am the star of this performance."

"Madame," replied the conductor, "I understand that stars twinkle in the firmament, but not on the stage. Repeat that passage, please, forte."

Raisi and Galli Curci are both free from the blanket that covers the foolish moods and silly tempers in the profession of singing for the public. Galli Curci has a great brain. Had she not been a singer she would have become something else as great. Not only has she a large endowment of gray matter, but she can be depended upon always to use it.

Raisi, too, is a strong, poised woman. She is a discovery of Mme. Campanini's. Mme. Campanini, you know, is a sister of Luisa Tetrazinni and was herself once a prima donna. Mme. Campanini heard Raisi sing at her maestro's studio one day. She said to her husband, "I have heard a great singer to-day. You must hear her." Signor Campanini heard her and engaged her for a tour. Parma, in Italy, was Cleofonte Campanini's birthplace. When affluence came to him about twelve years ago he restored the old opera house there and gave his townsmen grand opera once more. There Mme. Rosa Raisa made her debut.

On that occasion Signor Campanini lent her his precious silver fish. "Wear it," he said. "It has always brought me luck. To you, I hope, it will bring good fortune. But you must return it to me lest my good luck desert me."

And so she wore the little silver fish on the opening night of her professional career at Parma. She returned it to Mr. Campanini, who placed it back in his pocket among his other luck pieces, which included a bent and rusty nail. That silver fish was his most prized talisman.

When his singers came to him in rages or in tears he adopted the fatherly tone. He would say:

"What can Papa Campanini do for you?" If the singers' megrims continued after the exercise of all his diplomacy he would pull the silver fish from his pocket and say:

"There! I put my precious fish in your palm. It will without doubt smooth the rough road."

Occasionally, when tried beyond endurance, his annoyance would vent itself in profanity. He would strike the desk with his palms again and again and would swear it in another language than that native to his listener. I have heard that in extreme cases he swore first in Italian, than in French, then German and finally in Spanish. But no one ever heard him profane in English. Maybe because he knew so little English.

Your own Fritzi Scheff, who has been so long in America, is a striking example of artistic temperament. At least so her three husbands have said. And you know that at the Metropolitan they called her "the little devil." Not as graceful and gracious writers sought to convey, "affectionately." No, I am sure that she was not "affectionately" termed the "little devil of the Metropolitan." Had the nickname been tenderly given I think she would have remained at the big house at Fortieth street and Broadway instead of faring forth into comic opera.

There is an incident about which your Broadway is still reminiscent. That is the display of artistic temperament made by Valeska Surratt when she tore from the shoulders of beautiful Miss Horton, a show girl, a gown which the show girl had copied from her own.

Sadie Martinot, while she played Nanon, made frequent scenes with Pauline Hall, who sang Ninon in the same opera. Poor ladies! One is mad and one is dead. But when opera singers gather together they talk of them, especially since the great Erminie died of the cold caught at an actors' ball last month.

John McCormack displayed temperament by leaving a war drive because a woman asked him to sing her favorite song. And he is difficult about certain towns in which he sings only under loud and continued protest.

The "New Feather Dresses"

by Lady Duff Gordon

A Unique Evening Gown with a Skirt Border of Ostrich Plumes. *("Lucile" Model)*

The Feather-Trimmed Skirt Beneath Furs.

A Dinner Dress in Which Butterfly Sleeves of the Filmiest Silk Take the Place of Feathers

LADY DUFF-GORDON, the famous "Lucile" of London, and foremost creator of fashions in the world, writes each week the fashion article for this newspaper, presenting all that is newest and best in styles for well-dressed women.

Lady Duff-Gordon's Paris establishment brings her into close touch with that centre of fashion.

Lady Duff-Gordon's American establishments are at Nos. 37 and 39 West Fifty-seventh street, New York, and No. 1400 Lake Shore Drive, Chicago.

By Lady Duff-Gordon *("Lucile")*

THE feather is king of trimming this year. No smart wardrobe has been complete without a gown with at least a touch of feather trimming. Ostrich plumes have peeped gaily out from the bouffant folds at the hip line. They have spread gorgeous bits of color across the front of the corsage. Or they have depended from the belt or protruded saucily from the drapery at the shoulders. There have been sashes of ostrich plumes.

But you see on this page a new arrangement of ostrich feathers as the decoration of a gown.

The large left-hand figure shows one of the handsomest evening gowns which I have designed this Winter. Its principal building material is tulle. The skirt is made of several veilings of the tulle, the last and outer one being embroidered with tinsel in metallic colors. The iridescence of this metallic embroidery gives to the gown the changing radiance of the rainbow colors. The bodice is of the same rainbow magnificence, the metallic embroidery forming the low cut corsage. The otherwise too brilliant effect is softened by soft crush folds of tulle across the bust line. But the greatest glory, if one may use that term about a gown—and I think one may—is that voluminous drapery of tulle that in part covers the skirt. Gathered in full folds at the normal waist line and held in place by a narrow crush girdle of the net is a one-sided overskirt, so to speak. This drapery is finished by a deep, wide border of the ostrich plumes. A delicate finishing touch of the gowns is a metallic edge about the skirt and about the tulle which forms the shoulder bands.

The feather trimming of the same gown appears in the second picture. It peeps from beneath a wrap of kolinsky. The wrap is a "triple tiered" cape, with a long pointed fur collar of the proportions of a small shoulder shawl. The cape is further embellished by two wide folds of the kolinsky.

The third picture is that of a dinner gown exquisite. Chiffon in long straight folds is draped upon a foundation of satin. The bodice is composed of chiffon softly draped over an under bodice of lighter chiffon lavishly lace trimmed, and through which dainty ribbons are drawn. Long butterfly sleeves of chiffon extend to and cover the hands. Diamond edging adorns the chiffon folds and sleeves. The sleeves are also adorned by diamond clasps at the elbows.

EMAND SEIZING AISER'S FORTUNE

jority Socialists Would ave To Hohenzollerns Maintenance Allowance Only

SAIL PLAN OF DIVISION

vernment's Settlement Project Goes To Committee After A Clash In Diet

erlin, March 2.—The fight to rive the former Emperor of his perties and fortune began in nest today, when the motion of Majority Socialists of the Diet refer the issue to the National embly precipitated an acrinious debate.

The Majority Socialists vie with Independents in denunciation the former ruler in an effort to eat the proposed settlement b ompliishing the confiscation of Hohenzollern possessions. is would be done through conutional amendment, voting the mer Emperor a fixed sum for maintenance.

Deputy Graef, a Majority Soc ist, declared that the ex-ruler failed to live up to the historic cedents of his race. He had t died at the head of his troops chose, instead, the Deputy ntinued, a midnight flight to lland, where "he is now pronading and sawing wood."

The Deputy expressed doubt a whether the former Emperor subscribed to war loans, as been asserted, while his claim t he had been the guardian o ace had been disproved by his ntinuous rattling of the sword d proclamations of the mailed t.

The Democrats and the Clericals ned in voting for the Governnt's measure providing that the ttlement be referred to the mmittee of Judiciary. The mmittee now takes the bill der advisement, and conferences e expected to last many weeks.

The motion of the Majority cialists providing for action by e National Assembly has been mporarily tabled.

ARTY CONFLICT OVER OYAL WEALTH

Berlin, March 1 (via Copenagen).—The reactionary eleents are determined to risk nother trial of strength toorrow, when the proposed agreent will be placed before the russian National Convention by hich the House of Hohenzollern ill be compensated for its claims gainst the Prussian and German tates as a result of the handing ver to the State of its former oyal estates, castles, goods and hattels.

The Democratic Party is determined to retire from the Governent rather than permit the Hohenzollerns to be compensated s proposed, and at a meeting onight it was decided that all Socialist members must make very effort to have the Hohenollern compensation question ransferred to the German National Convention, which may exropriate without compensation if he welfare of the State demands t.

Socialists assert that the Crown eased to exist November 9, 1918, nd that therefore no rights can e deduced from the Crown rivileges. They favor giving the Hohenzollern families enough to ive on decently, but they will not olerate a family of possible uture pretenders to the Crown nd endow them in advance with abulous sums with which some lay they might finance civil war gainst the republic.

These arguments the reactionary parties will meet tomorrow by holding that the sanctity of private property is recognised by the Socialists. They will not acknowledge that this is not a question of private property and they will ask all the wealthy classes to come to their aid.

A few days ago the "Society of Catholic German Noblemen," despite the fact that many of its members are also members of the Centrist Party, which is sharing the responsibility for the Republican Government, adopted a program which says that "monarchist principles must be cultivated and the restoration of the monarchy by legal means must be our unswerving aim."

The Price Of A Life

(From The Seoul Press)

Wanted—Owner of four pair white stockings received in exchange for crepe de chine goods from Japan.

MISS E. MACEACHERN,
(Ham Heung).

Selected At Milliners' Convention

This chic Summer chapeau was selected as embodying all the newest ideas and ideals of the leading fashion creators by the selection committee of the Retail Milliners' Association, of New York. The hat, no doubt, will become popular with the 1920 outdoor girl.

VORONOFF WARNS OF LIFE ELIXIR

Huxley Discovery Has Not Solved Problem Of Rejuvenation, He Asserts

BY PROF. SERGE VORONOFF
Famous French Surgeon

Paris, Feb. 22.—The public should not be misled by the assertion of the British press that Professors Huxley and Perkins, of Oxford, have discovered the elixir of life. The only novelty is that a synthetic substitute for the thyroid extract has been found.

Any physician knows the function of the thyroid secretion, which is not rejuvenation, but the development of the body to its full growth.

That tadpoles have developed into toads in three weeks instead of three months shows that they were helped toward a result which is the inverse of rejuvenation.

The discovery of a synthetic thyroid extract is interesting because it will facilitate the administration of the secretion to children born without those guards, just as adrenalin, which is a synthetic extract of the subernal glands, is now freely used when necessary.

The public, however, should be warned against use of thyroid cure for normal beings, because since the normal man has the normal thyroid, issuing just enough of the extract, the absorption of an extra quantity would be extremely pernicious.

Rejuvenation, both physical and mental, can be acquired only through the interstitial gland, because it is the function of such glands to supply vigor. My experiments in the grafting of interstitial glands on animals have been brought to a successful conclusion and the results have been tabulated.

Guyot Commends Our Attitude On Trial Of Germans

BY YVES GUYOT

Paris, Feb. 15.—The decision of the United States not to participate in the request for the extradition of war criminals from Germany is both reasonable and commendable.

Assuming that the whole 880 should be duly handed over to the Allies, Europe would be obliged to continue for years an unending series of trials which would be bound to foster unrest and discontent everywhere instead of encouraging work and enterprise.

LONDON CLUBS FIGHT TIPPING

Members Of Exclusive Organisation Face Dismissal If Caught Giving Gratuities

London, Feb. 21.—London's exclusive West End clubs in Pall Mall and Piccadilly have at last gone on record against the tipping fever. The Royal Automobile Club, Pall Mall's largest club, has led the way and threatens instant dismissal of any members found guilty of tipping the servants of that institution. Other clubs promise to support the Auto Club in its campaign to reduce the "high cost of club living."

Tipping, added to the burden of increased dues, necessitated by the increase in the cost of living, has long made the clubman's life a difficult one. Dues have increased nearly 50 percent in many of the clubs.

The members of the club staffs are distinctly in favor of non-tipping memberships. Last year the Christmas box of the Royal Automobile Club amounted to $2,500. Before the war it usually amounted to nearly $15,000. The drop was due primarily to the fact that members had to tip waiters in order to get proper service. Other clubs have had similar experience.

The tipping practice was accentuated during the war by overseas officers made honorary members of various London clubs. They tipped liberally as an expression of their appreciation of the hospitality extended to them. Members were forced to follow their example in order to get decent service. In the long run, the club staffs suffered, because the tips by no means equalled their shares of the Christmas boxes.

Chic Fringed Hat For Summer Wear

A rather chic, heavily fringed hat, suitable for the outdoor girl. The chapeau is one of the latest American creations and has been selected as such at the milliners convention in New York.

'FRUIT BASKETS' RAGE OF FASHION

Pantalettes Also Much In Vogue; One Woman Needs Stepladder To Leave Auto

BY CATHERINE GROTH

Paris, February 24.—In accordance with the mania for contrast, which is the keynote of fashion this year, Sunday's overcast sky and cold weather brought out a display of Summer costumes and straw hats in the Auteuil paddock.

Fruit garlands around hats, girding waists or worn in lieu of bodices, imparted to the crowd a resemblance to a group of Watteau shepherdesses.

Fashionable women apparently are not afraid of the "flu," for they paraded around in muslin frocks and tulle skirts, sleeveless, neckless and short skirted, exactly as though the thermometer marked eighty-five. Rich furs were discarded and stored away in the cloakroom, necessitating the presence of special detectives to guard the almost priceless collections.

'LAMP SHADE SKIRT' SHOWN

One decided novelty was provided by a young woman who appeared in a "lamp shade skirt," which is also known as an umbrella down. The skirt was of eighteenth century design. It was of flowered silk, eleven feet wide, standing right out, evidently on a wire frame, descending about three inches below the knee and revealing flesh colored pantalettes trimmed with black Venice lace.

The bodice, of the same material, emerged from the skirt as a skin tight shield, terminating well below the shoulders, to which it was attached by a black lace strap. A tiny straw hat, entirely covered with apricots, pears and grapes, marvellously imitated, and a long cane with gold tassels completed the costume.

The wearer of this bizarre outfit arrived in a seven-passenger open automobile, which she filled comfortably with her voluminous skirt. She alighted with the aid of a small stepladder carried for that special purpose.

VOGUE OF PANTALETTES

The vogue of pantalettes apparently is well established. Silk lace or other transparent fabric are generally employed, with the exception of those instances where these nether garments are made of futurist taffeta, handpainted like a camouflaged ship, and worn with simple white tulle dresses.

Tulle is in great favor, especially in the shape of enormous veils covering the whole gown, as well as the head, and forming around the forehead a fluffy arrangement calculated to give the effect of a halo.

Straw is being introduced everywhere as trimming and embroidery. Hand embroidery, of the kind called Bulgarian, changing otherwise perfectly good material into barbaric imitations of Oriental carpet, also is popular.

Summer cloaks of silver cloth or soft velvet of vivid colors made their first appearance, and promise to have a great vogue. They are worn closely wrapped around the figure, whose outlines they cunningly reveal.

BATHING SUIT CONSPICUOUS

For the first time on record a bathing suit was seen in the paddock parade. It was worn by a dainty young girl dressed as Helen of Troy. Her costume included an enormous headdress which was the nearest imitation of a well-stocked steamer fruit basket I have ever seen.

The profusion of jewels appears to be increasing in direct ratio to the decrease of materials used in the gowns. An American diplomat surveying Sunday's parade remarked:

"Revelations apparently are going to be fashionable this year."

TODAY'S TOILET HINTS.

A RARE COLLECTION ON BEAUTY HINTS FROM NEAR AND FAR. HOME RECIPES.

Getting Rid of Feminine Moustaches.

"Practical Suggestions."

To women who are annoyed by disfiguring downy hair growths a method of permanently eradicating the same will come as a piece of good news. For this purpose pure powdered pheminol may be used. Almost any chemist should be able to supply an ounce of this drug. The recommended treatment is designed not only to remove the disfiguring growth instantly, leaving no trace, but also to actually kill the hair roots without irritating the skin.

How to have Thick and Pretty Hair.

"Home Talents."

Soaps and artificial shampoos ruin many beautiful heads of hair. Few people know that a teaspoonful of good stallax dissolved in a cup of hot water has a natural affinity for the hair and makes the most delightful shampoo imaginable. It leaves the hair brilliant, soft and wavy, cleanses the scalp completely and greatly stimulates the hair growth. The only draw-back is that stallax seems rather expensive. It comes to the chemist only in sealed ¼ lb. packages, which retail at half-a-crown. However, as this is sufficient for twenty-five or thirty shampoos, it really works out very cheaply in the end.

Blackheads, Oily Pores, etc.

A unique new method instantly removes and corrects them.

The new sparkling face-bath treatment rids the skin of blackheads, oiliness and enlarged pores almost instantly. It is perfectly harmless, pleasant and immediately effective. All you have to do is to drop a stymol tablet, obtained from the chemists, in a glass of hot water, and after the resulting effervescence has subsided dab the affected portions of the face freely with the liquid. When you dry the face you will find that the blackheads come right off on the towel, the large pores contract and efface themselves and the greasiness is all gone, leaving the skin smooth, soft, and cool. This treatment should be repeated a few times at intervals of several days in order to make sure that the result shall be permanent.

Grey Hair Unnecessary.

A simple, old-fashioned home-made lotion that will restore the colour of youth.

One need not resort to the very questionable expedient of hair dye in order not to have grey hair. The grey hair can easily be changed back to a natural colour in a few days time merely by the application of a simple, old-fashioned and perfectly harmless home-made lotion. Procure from your chemist two ounces of tamalite concentrate and mix it with three ounces of bay rum. Apply this to the hair a few times with a small sponge and you will soon have the pleasure of seeing your grey hair gradually darkening to the desired shade. The lotion is pleasant, not sticky or greasy, and does not injure the hair in any way.

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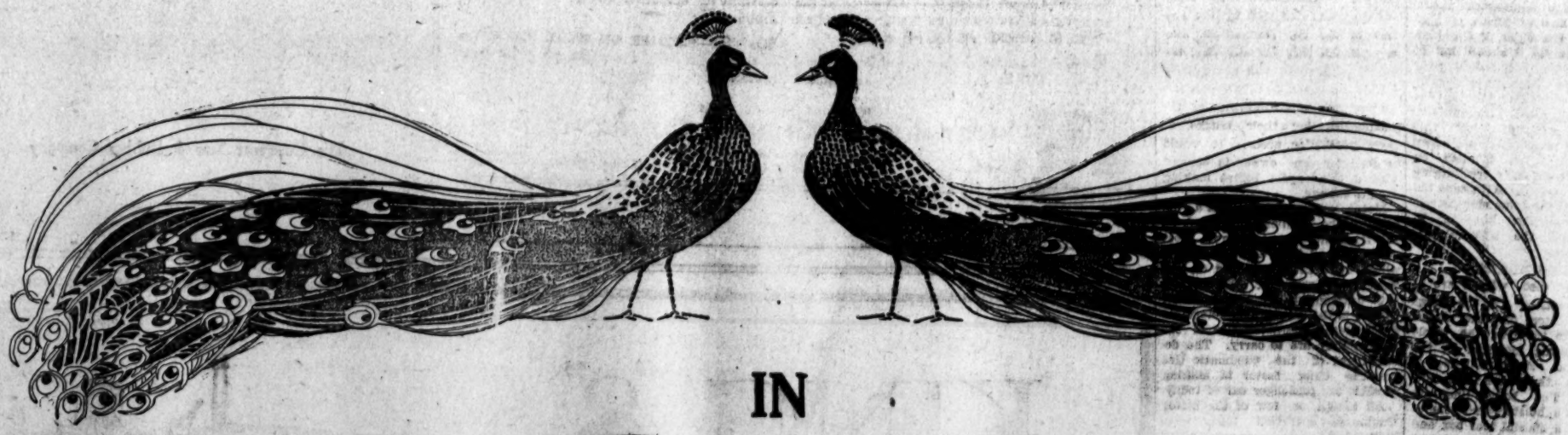

IN

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AUTOMOBILES

SHANGHAI, SUNDAY, APRIL 11, 1920

BRITISH NOT ABLE TO MAKE MACHINES AT MEDIUM PRICE

Plenty Of High-Priced Cars But Stop There—London Times Advises Builders

In spite of years of effort and trying to evolve a car that sells in competition with American automobiles, the British have been unable to build a car that sells for a medium price. They art building high-priced cars, but none in the medium class.

"The British even make a feature of the fact that their cars are equipped with self-starters and electric lights," says the president of the Oldsmobile Company.

"Cars that sell at the price of the Olds are practically unknown in England. Since the war ending great effort has been put forward to building a car that will sell at this price with some of the features built into the Olds.

"Here is an interesting story taken from the London Times of recent date, in which the new car is discussed and described. It will be noted that electric lights, starting and lighting devices and battery ignition systems are made special mention of."

"Before the war," says the Times, "we built cars along different lines from the Americans altogether. But, however, when our competitors obtained their British market, it is undisputed they made a very good thing out of it. Logically, then if we can build competitive cars, it seemed absurd not to do so."

After a minute description of the mechanical details, the writer continues:

STUDY DRIVER'S VIEW

"The driver's point of view has been carefully studied. There are for example, no grease cups on the car. Self-lubricating bushes are fitted with a supply of lubricant sufficient for many months of running. An electrical engine starter and lighting set is filled. In this matter of electric equipment there is an important departure from the usual English practice. Briefly, the magneto has been dispensed with in favor of coil and accumulator ignition.

"In America many cars now use this system, and, although older motorists have unpleasant memories of the ancient forms of ignition before the days of the high tension magneto, it should not be forgotten that both coils and batteries have been very greatly improved. Ignition failure due to an exhausted accumulator was once common, but this should be practically unknown where there is a dynamo on the engine constantly recharging the battery. Of course, in case the car is laid up for some months reasonable precaution has to be taken against the accumulators running down.

DISC WHEELS NOVEL

"The steel disc wheels are of novel construction. On the flange of a pressed steel disc the wheels are bolted to the rim, the whole component being mounted in the usual method. A spare wheel is included in the car's standard equipment. The body lines are graceful, the upholstery and general finish good, a special tool box and kit are provided, while hood and screen form part of the standard finish.

"The makers have had a car on test for close on to 30,000 miles of running, and report that they have every reason to be satisfied with its performance. One sincerely hopes that they are not mistaken, for if the car can be built to specification at the promised figure, there is an eager public awaiting its appearance in quantity. Incidentally, we shall have made the first really effective step toward meeting the competition of the cheapest American cars."

Ford Will Build Million Cars And Trucks This Year

Improvement in the steel situation is one of the encouraging signs of the march toward increased production in the automobile industry as seen at Detroit. In this connection comes the announcement of Henry Ford that he will place orders for $15,000,000 worth of steel with the U. S. Steel Corporation. Mr. Ford's announcement refuses a widespread impression that his company and the steel corporation were at loggerheads, and gives ample evidence that he believes the automobile industry is due for an indefinite period of prosperity. Mr. Ford stated that his plants will turn out 1,000,000 automobiles and trucks and 150,000 tractors this year.

The New Overland Four

By The Vice-President Of The Willys Co.

The new Overland motor cars, known as the Overland 4—touring car, roadster, coupe and sedan—represent an historic advance in the evolution of the motor car. A comparison of the equipment, construction, material and riding qualities of this car will convince anyone of the truth of this statement.

Years have elapsed since the company first began designing the new Overland 4. No effort or expense has been spared in creating a design which would provide a car of exceptional qualities at a low initial cost; a car economical to operate; one attractive in appearance, and possessing easy riding qualities unsurpassed by any other make of car.

Fully to appreciate the easy riding qualities of the new Overland 4, with its 130-inch springbase, one must ride in the car; drive it over the roughest roads, and note how easily such roads are negotiated without discomfort to the passengers.

In making the above statement with regard to the qualities of the new Overland 4, I am not quoting the experience of others. I have personally ridden more than 1,200 miles in one of these cars, most of which distance was over the worst roads in the devastated areas of Europe.

The roughest roads, full of "chuck" holes, or ruts, were negotiated at speeds of from 5 to 40 miles per hour. Some days, distances of hundreds of miles were covered, and without any fatigue to the passengers.

Not Always Best To Change Over From Solid Tires

Expert Advice Should Be Had Says Head Of United States Tire Company

By J. N. Gunn

(*President United States Tire Co.*)

The present tendency of tire manufacturers to recommend to truck operators promiscuous change-overs from solid to pneumatic truck tires leads me to offer a word of caution.

In my opinion the time has come when intelligent advice should be given to the truck owners of the country on this subject. There is reason to doubt whether truck owners in changing over indiscriminately from solids to pneumatics understand that such a change-over is not always satisfactory and may even be harmful to their trucks.

There are certain circumstances under which it is wise for a truck owner to use pneumatic tires and other conditions under which it is equally wise to continue to use solids.

The chief purpose in making this statement at this time is to prevent dissatisfaction to truck owners who, attracted by the success of the big pneumatics, may be contemplating discontinuing the use of solid tires and using pneumatics in their stead without inquiring into the suitability of the pneumatics for their trucks or their particular needs. It would be well for an owner to consult with a tire expert before making such a change.

Motor vehicles are built as a rule to meet the conditions imposed by the tires they are to carry. Most people regard tires as an accessory which have little influence on the structural design of the vehicle, but automotive engineers know that it is the tires which determine the general characteristics of the vehicle they are to carry. The development of the pneumatic tire was the chief factor in making possible the passenger car of today.

All except a few of the motor trucks in operation today were built from engine to rear axle along lines which would make them adaptable to use on solid tires. In designing these trucks the sole object of the engineers was to secure the highest efficiency of operation possible under the limitations imposed by the natural characteristics of solid tires.

A small number of firms build trucks especially for pneumatics, but the number of makes of this sort is very limited. The number will undoubtedly grow rapidly, for the advantages of having a truck ride on air are so apparent that the demand for trucks designed for pneumatics cannot help but become great in the immediate future.

A truck designed for pneumatics differs radically from one built for solid tires. Truck and tire engineers are now working together to solve the problem of faster highway transportation and the solution is found in a truck specially designed to operate on pneumatic tires, having a chassis corresponding to that of a passenger car, an engine which will drive the vehicle at high speeds and still show the necessary economy in gasoline and oil, a rear axle and differential gears which will compensate for the larger outside diameter of the tires, and a braking system that is powerful enough to give the driver complete control of the heaviest truck under all conditions.

If a truck designed for solids is changed over to pneumatic tires, the increased cost of this equipment can be most easily offset by increasing the radius of action; that is, increasing the speed. While the tires are designed for this, the engine, transmission, differential gears and brakes are not.

Another limiting factor that should be clearly borne in mind is that pneumatic truck tires have been satisfactorily perfected only in sizes up to eight and nine inches. Larger tires than this are still in the experimental stage.

Because of the multiplicity of uses to which motor trucks are put, it is almost impossible to lay down any hard and fast general rule showing the conditions under which pneumatic tires should be used, or under which solid tires would be proper equipment. For information covering any particular case, the truck owner is referred to the sales and service depots of the United States Tire Company.

'Flivver' Of The Air Makes Its Bow At Aeronautical Show

Tiny Craft, Selling As Low As $1,500, Can Be Housed In Garage And Is Almost Able To Land On Lawn

The "flivver" of the air made its debut at the second annual aeronautical exposition, which was held in New York at the 71st Regiment armory, March 6 to 13 inclusive.

These tiny aircraft will sell as low as $1,500 and are almost capable of being landed on a lawn. They are small enough to be housed in the ordinary automobile garage. Another feature of the exposition will be the pony "blimp," a tiny sport dirigible airship for two passengers, capable of cruising 400 miles an hour.

Of the small airplanes, one type is known as the "Flyabout." It is eighteen and one-half feet long, thirty-three feet wingspread and five feet high and carries two passengers. Another model, known as the "Butterfly," is of the monoplane type, measuring only twenty-nine feet across the wings and weighing only 736 pounds, fully loaded. It has attained an altitude of 12,500 feet and flies at seventy miles an hour.

Contrasted with these small models will be the giant limousine passenger-carrying biplanes developed during the year of commercial effort following the war. These luxurious machines vie with other forms of transportation in the magnificence of their appointments, which extend even to luncheon tables in the cabin.

One company has entered a limousine flying boat which contains such details as a cigar lighter for men passengers and vanity cases for women. Another entry is a cabin cruiser that can make 125 miles an hour. It is equipped with typewriter tables so that the "tired business man" can continue his work while indulging in pleasure. Virtually all the limousine type of aircraft are electrically heated.

One of the most remarkable exhibits will be the new L. W. F. mail airplane. This giant machine has a wingspread of 106 feet, two bodies, each fifty feet long, and a huge nacelle in the center. It is equipped with three engines generating sufficient power to fly this huge freighter hundreds of miles with from 3,000 to 6,000 pounds of cargo.

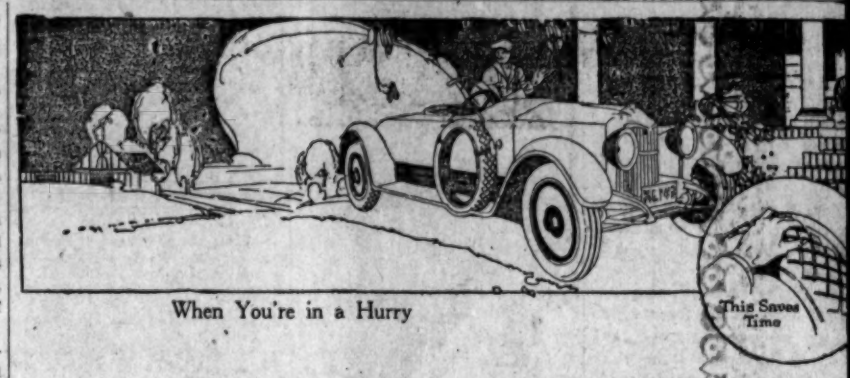
A complete exhibition of all the auxiliary services to the art of flying also will be shown.

The Marines Know It Already

The Nash Quad has been adopted by the United States marines as standard equipment for expeditionary service.

CLEANING SPARK PLUGS

The porcelain of a spark plug may be made almost as clean as new by soaking it in carbon disulphide.



When You're in a Hurry

Saving Time

AN exclusive feature of the Goodyear Straight-Side Tire is the process of braiding 126 strong piano wires into 6 flat strands and incorporating them in the edges as shown in the sketch below.

These are the foundation of the absolute success of this style of tire.

The piano wires inserted into the Goodyear Straight-Side Tire make it physically impossible to streach the bead or to force it over the high outcurving rim flanges.

THE GOODYEAR Straight-Side Tire is a time-saver in every sense of the word.

You can be certain of "getting there" on time whether it be to catch a train, meet a friend, or play a round of golf—even though you may have tire trouble. For if you use Goodyear Straight-Side Tires, with scarcely any effort at all, you or your chauffeur can quickly change tires.

Simple Construction

It is the simple construction of the Goodyear Straight-Side Tire that is winning and holding every motorist that uses one.

The only tool required to remove a Goodyear Straight-Side Tire from its rim, or to replace it, is a screw-driver. The Time required is but three or four minutes.

The "split rim" is first demounted from the wheel—then the locking device is opened and the abutting ends pushed past each other.

This makes the rim diameter smaller and allows the rim to be lifted easily off the tire.

It is the merit of Goodyear Straight-Side Tires and the consistently fine service they deliver, that account for their popularity with motorists the world over.

Some Other Advantages of Goodyear Straight-Side Tires

LESS WALL CHAFING
THE ON-AIR CURE
BALANCED TIRES
ADDED AIR CAPACITY
A WIDER TREAD

They Lead All Others in Mileage and Durability

Gaston, Williams & Wigmore F.E.D. (Inc.), Wholesale Distributors

GOODYEAR
STRAIGHT SIDE TYRES

The Goodyear Tire & Rubber Company

VESUVIUS SUPERIOR "FORD" SPECIAL

SPITFIRE TRACTOR

MOSLER
SPARK PLUGS

The United States Government purchased more Mosler Spark Plugs than any other individual brand during the war.

The United States Government does not make mistakes when buying products of this character.

Mosler Aircraft Plugs were subjected to the most exhaustive tests until finally adopted as: "THE STANDARD AIRCRAFT PLUG."

Mosler Plugs are designed and constructed to give the utmost in power and absolute certainty of operation under all motor conditions.

Send for—"MOSLER ON SPARK PLUGS," a booklet that tells the right plug for your motor. Free on request.

Our complete illustrated catalog an encyclopedia of practical and actual necessities for motoring—sent to you on request.

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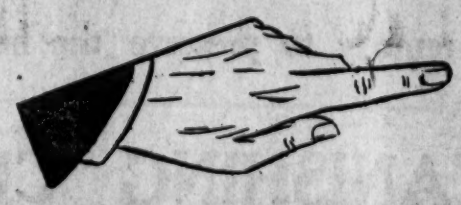
KING "8"

2 MODEL 1919, 7-PASSENGER TOURING CARS 2

left-hand drive



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These cars are fully equipped and ready for the road. Take advantage of this exceptional opportunity—it will not occur again.

For demonstration, and full particulars, apply to

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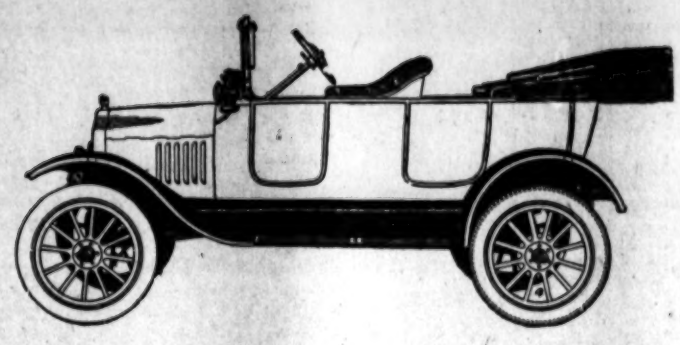

Half of the Automobiles purchased in America are Fords. There must be a reason. Why don't you profit by the judgment of the many?

THE PRICE OF THE

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REDUCED TO **Tls. 675** REDUCED TO

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Spare parts kept in stock. All repairs carried out under expert foreign supervision.

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MILLER ENDS ITS RECORD TIRE YEAR

Figures Of The Company Show A Big Expansion In The American Trade

The passing of the year 1919 marked the conclusion of the biggest tire year in the history of the Miller Rubber Company from the standpoint of production and sales, according to E. C. Millhoff, general sales manager of that big Akron concern, in a letter to Messrs. Dodge and Seymour, local agents.

The annual report not having been officially completed, Millhoff was not in position to announce the exact figures of sales increase. He did say, however, that the tire sales growth during 1919 would amount to nearly 50 percent increase over the previous year and that it would exceed even the most optimistic expectations of Miller officials as announced in January, 1919.

But in spite of the healthy 1919 showing Miller appears to have by no means finished its growing stage. The company, it is pointed out, has already added much new factory space and equipment, which will make possible a still greater growth in 1920 than that of 1919.

Miller, it would seem from reports, is out to smash all of its previous records this coming year. This statement applies to tires and drug sundries. Also it is emphasized that Miller will not depart in the slightest way from its "long time policy of expansion."

DUE TO INCREASED DEMAND

"The growth that we anticipated and are planning for," said Millhoff "will be strictly due to an increased demand for our products. For example, the demand for our tires in 1919 went away ahead of our production facilities. However, we have been constantly building to answer that demand of last year, but sufficient to care for a logical growth during the next 12 months."

The general sales manager gave these as the biggest factors in the sales growth of Miller tires. "The quality of the tire itself, a wider and more comprehensive sales policy, highly efficient distribution arrangements and a definite course of fair treatment in all cases.

GEARED-TO-ROAD TREAD

"That same selling point which established such prominence for Miller tires in previous years—uniform mileage combined with the geared-to-the-road tread—was undoubtedly a most influential factor in the creation of a wide public demand.

"Every day more motorists learn that the tires that uniformly wear the longest are the lowest in cost per mile. That is where the uniform mileage feature plays a prominent part. Millers do wear uniformly.

"The geared-to-the-road tread also stands out just as distinctly as a Miller characteristic. It is so well known that explanation of its construction is unnecessary.

"The fact that the Miller tire is the only tire in the world combining these two features gives the public something really tangible on which to create a preference for Millers."

Purchasing Power Has Advanced Much

A tremendous growth in the purchasing power of the people of the United States has taken place the past year. Figures compiled by the Jordan Motor Car Company, presage a tremendous demand for motor cars far in excess of the possibilities of production.

Going across the country from Maine to California the figures show striking gains in each district. New England district has gained 25 percent in purchasing power; New York, 36 percent; Pennsylvania, 8 percent; Ohio, 24 percent; Virginia, 35 percent; Georgia, 28 percent; Illinois, 23 percent; Missouri, 7 percent; the Northwest district, 3 percent; Kansas district, 9 percent; the Pacific district, 27 percent and the Texas-Louisiana district, surpassing all, with an increase of 41 percent.

Sales in the agricultural districts will far exceed any possibility of supply. The farmers of the United States have sold their produce at an increase of at least 120 percent above the period before the war.

The increase in acreage devoted to ten principal crops was only 10 percent, but the cash value reached almost $11,000,000,000.

The South and West will be especially prosperous. There was less cotton produced, but it brought nearly four times as much.

Dodge Brothers Will Continue Same Policies

Letter Read At Chicago Meeting Refers To Continuation Of Ideals

Define assurance that there would be no change in the policies of Dodge Brothers, Detroit automobile manufacturers, as a result of the recent death of John F. Dodge, president, was given to dealers at a meeting in the Blackstone Hotel, in Chicago, during the automobile show there January 28. The assurance came in the form of a letter addressed to the dealers by Horace E. Dodge, now at the head of the business, and read at the meeting by George C. Hubbs, assistant general sales manager. The letter follows:

"I regret exceedingly that I cannot be with you this afternoon to personally express my own and my brother's appreciation of your work during the past year but on account of my recent illness, I am obliged to forego that pleasure.

"I do wish, however, to as strongly as possibly impress upon each one of you that my brother and I have thoroughly appreciated the loyal support you have given Dodge Brothers during the past year.

"The passing of my dear brother, Mr. John F. Dodge, is to me, personally, a loss so great that I hesitate to look forward to the years without his companionship, our lives having been, as you all know, practically inseparable since our childhood.

"I have the same pride in the accomplishments of Dodge Brothers that inspired him, and I feel that we can pay no greater tribute to his memory than to carry forward the plans and aspirations which he and myself had for the future of the business.

"The business will be conducted in the future exactly as it has been in the past—the same principles of honor, honesty and integrity that dominated his life will continue to dominate the business of Dodge Brothers. There will be no change, and you can safely make your plans for the future in reliance upon the same whole-hearted support of Dodge Brothers that has been given to you in the past."

WITH SEPARATE BATTERIES

All Ford cars now being received by the Schuman Carriage Company are equipped with the new Ford self-starter. The Schuman Carriage Company, Ford distributor, can equip model 1919 and 1920 Fords with the self-starter, but the engines of earlier models differ from those of the new, and another make of self-starter is required for these cars. In the new Fords the ignition system and the self-starter are entirely separate, the starter being run by a different battery, so that there is no interference with ignition.

Nearly 8,000,000 Lbs. Of Rubber In Train

The largest single shipment of crude rubber in the world has arrived in Akron, Ohio, from New York and is being unloaded at the Goodyear Tire and Rubber Company. It would be sufficient to supply the world for three days. The value of the shipment is about $4,412,200.

The shipment consisted of 39,580 200-pound cases, each of fifty-three cars containing 200 cases. To unload the train will take forty-eight men about six days.

The arrival of the train in Akron ended a trip of nearly 1,000 miles, lasting four months, from the plantations to the plant. The rubber is equal to a year's production from 1,600,000 trees, or from the yield of 16,000 acres of plantation.

The rubber will be used for various purposes. It would be enough for the manufacture of nearly 700,000 tires.

BUYING CARS IN TEXAS

Last year the government had to come into the Southern country and supply the bare necessaries of life. This year these same people are living in luxury and purchasing nothing but the best grade automobiles on the market, according to the Chalmers dealer at Fort Worth.

A SALE

Have we Milburns? Yes, miladi,
Though they're hard to get 'tis true.
Here is just the thing you're after—
We've been holding it for you.

Note its lines so smooth and graceful.
See its door so very wide—
There, the step—it's low and ample—
Won't you please to step inside?

Snuggle down into the cushions,
O, they fit you like a charm,
Do you see that little pillow,
On the right beneath your arm?

Now we'll pull this section forward—
There, it fits you just as neat—
Then without the slightest crowding.
You get three upon the seat.

Five you say you wish to carry?
Ah! here's just the thing indeed—
Open out those seats before you
And you've all the room you need.

There, that lever shuts the window—
Yes, a very clever trick—
Raise and lower—Oh, so easy—
Locking once for every click.

The speedometer's convenient.
There's your ampere meter, so
You can always tell exactly
How much farther you can go.

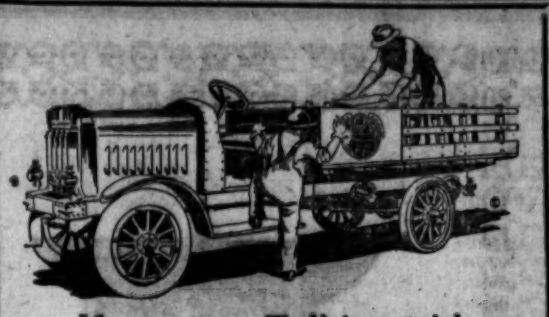
There's a rain shield for your vision,
There's a tool box 'neath the floor—
Did I call to your attention
This upholstery before?

Yes, you'll surely find her speedy,
And you'll never feel the bumps.
When you own this dainty Milburn
You will never have the dumps.

Won't you have a demonstration?
Let us take a little ride.
Here's the way you use the current,
And the way the brake's applied.

Oh! you say that you have ridden—
All your friends have Milburns, too
Then there's nothing I can tell you—
There's but one thing else to do.

As your friends are all delighted,
And you know the car's so fine—
We will send it up tomorrow—
Yes, that's where you have to sign.



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Consider the *"A.-A." One-Ton Super-Lorry*

Standardized—we concentrate on this one model. Proved out in peace work and under war conditions.

Burns kerosene as well as gasoline.

Chassis, $1495 f.o.b. Chicago, U.S.A.

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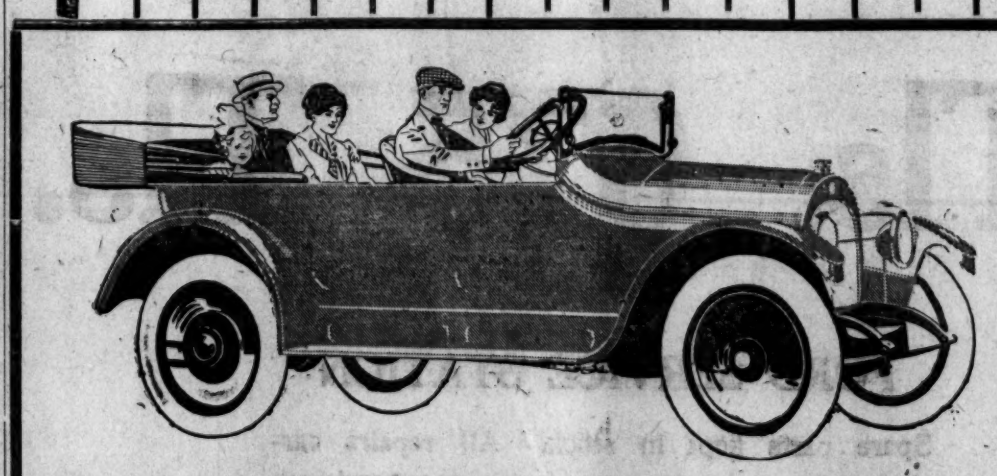

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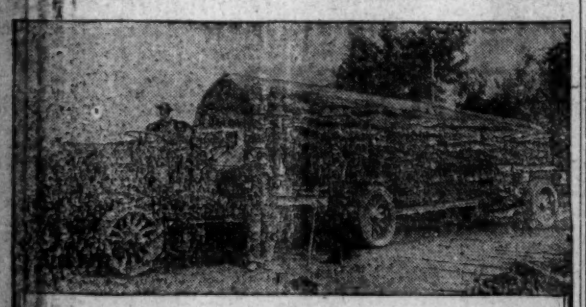


Firestone
LORRY TYRES

NOTICE the Firestone Giant Lorry Tyres on the trailer in the above picture. These are the tyres that are doing the big work under difficulties everywhere. In this case 42x12-inch Giant Tyres have carried this tremendous load through soft, marshy places. A task which dual equipment could not have accomplished.

Everywhere that there is big work to be done in city or country this tyre, exclusively Firestone, is demonstrating its many advantages over ordinary types.

Greater traction, smoother riding, more protection for the lorry and its mechanism, more comfort for driver, extra wear. No matter what your lorry tyre needs, we have Firestone Tyre especially adapted to any ..d, load or condition of service.

THE CENTRAL GARAGE CO.
2A JINKEE RD. SHANGHAI

Firestone Tire & Rubber Co., Akron, O., U.S.A.

BILLION DOLLAR YEAR FOR ROADS IN 1920

United States Plans Era Of Building Which Will Make History

By George C. Diehl
(Chairman Good Roads Board, American Automobile Association)

Neither enthusiasm nor money lacking to carry on in United tates the greatest road-building re in the world's history. Even he most conservative observers lace the 1920 road funds at not ss than $700,000,000, outside f cities and municipalities, and he estimates run all the way to billion dollars. Time was when eople had to be urged to build ood roads. Now it is the part f wisdom to curb in some cases he feverish road-building enusiasm. This curb will be autoatically applied in some respects is year by the limit of caacities of quarries, gravel pits, sphalt refineries, cement mills, nd brick plants, to produce aterials in sufficient quantity; lso by the inability of railroads o furnish enough open-top cars or hauling materials; and the capability of the contractors nd road-building plants to take n additional work.

Thanks in part to the efforts of rganised motorists, road building ill proceed as rapidly as physical apacity permits. This does not ean, however, that the problem solved. Motor traffic constitutes e overwhelming preponderance f all traffic on country roads toay. There are between seven nd eight million motor vehicles, nd the farmer is the largest wner of this form of transportaon.

Those roads should first be conructed which will serve the reatest volume of motor traffic nd which will impose the slightest perating cost burden on the otor vehicle. Gradually the oads of the several states are eing classified into State and ountry systems. It seems certain hat in the not distant future here will be a further classificaon into a national highway sysm, and it is the motorists' duty o help along the movement, so hat there shall be three conomically sound classes of ighways—national, State and ountry.

There must be "heavy service" oads and "light service" roads, earing in mind that economy on he "heavy service" roads will oubtless soon demand heavier and greater speeds. Building roads for motor traffic means, therefore, designing the road from two distinct standpoints, namely, passenger and light-freight travel and heavy travel. Even with the large sums available, connected systems cannot result for many decades if $40,000-a-mile-roads are built to sustain light or infrequent traffic. It would of course, be equally wasteful to build a light road on a route subjected to the ponderous traffic of the modern motor-truck.

It would be quite evident that with more than 2,500,000 miles of road in the United States by far the greater percentage must be those designed to carry relatively light traffic. It is no more than equity and common sense to try to so balance our road programs each year as to serve the largest number of people consistent with caring for the essential needs of business traffic.

There are two important elements in the problem, namely, the road and the vehicle. Not only must roads be built to resist the destructive action of traffic, but also to inflict the least amount of damage on the vehicle itself. How important that is can be readily grasped by consideration of the fact that 8,000,000 four-wheeled motor vehicles carry 32,000,000 tires. If these tires average $25 apiece they bring about the total of $800,000,000, and with renewals it is hardly an exaggeration to put our annual tire bill at $1,000,000,000. This figure is not exact, but, whatever the exact figure may be, the point is clear that our tire bill is at least equal to the entire expenditure for highway construction, maintenance and management in the United States.

It is hoped that organised motordom and the automobile industry will find out how fast tires wear out on the existing standard types of pavements. Another curious fact is that we have no comprehensive statistics to show the amount of gasoline required to propel an automobile of a given weight and design over a given distance on each type of road surface.

Consider what it means if for 8,000,000 vehicles we assume a yearly aserage of 5,000 miles, or 40,000,000,000 miles, and even at twenty miles to the gallon this would indicate something like 2,000,000,000 gallons of gasoline, or well over $500,000,000 annually.

Motor trucks in conjunction with good roads not only form a tremendously important economic asset to the nation but would be a nation saver in the event of a nation-wide railway strike, with a consequent paralysis of our transportation system. Highway programs have progressed so rapidly that even today there are enough motor trucks, supplemented by passenger vehicles, to food the nation, no matter what emergency arises. England afforded a very hopeful example of what could be done in such an emergency.

Finally, organised motorists should thoughtfully consider the rapidly mounting cost of road construction and demand on the part of their representatives in highway departments that every effort be made to check this rising tendency by bringing into competition all highway types and materials consistent with the maintenance of high standards of construction.

TRUCKS A FACTOR

Commerce of the country is dependent in large measure upon transportation, and the motor truck, in the past few years, has become a factor in the matter of merchandse transport. Because of the trucks communities in various sections of the country have been brought into closer touch with large centers with the result that commerce in general has been expedited. The development of the motor truck to a point where it is capable of assuming responsibility that calls for positive performance is responsible for the position it now occupies. This development was given impetus during the war period. The efficient manufacturing methods of the Nash Motors Company, for instance, together with an intelligent marketing policy make possible the production of a high grade truck at a remarkably reasonable selling price.

AUTO HAS DONE MUCH TO ADD TO JOY OF LIVING

Among the achievements of the motor car may be cited the following:

Created wealth by increasing land values.

Brought the farmer closer to his markets making farming more profitable and pleasant occupation.

Enabled the physician to save time in reaching his patients and save lives in many instances.

Increased the personal efficiency of all business men who have availed themselves of its time and labor saving advantages.

Aided the salesman to cover more territory in less time—to do his work better, quicker, and at less expense.

Furnished a means of healthful recreation for all.

Stimulated the building of thousands of miles of better highways, bringing commercial prosperity to hundreds of cities and towns formerly handicapped because of their inaccessibility.

Enabled those in rural communities to enjoy all the advantages of the city and those in the cities all the pleasures of the country.

Increased the economic wealth of the country by creating a new industry which now ranks third among the great industries of the country.

Stimulated greater sociability among farmers and encouraged them to modernise their methods and their homes.

Demonstrated the economy and superiority of motor transportation for all commercial uses.

TRIUMPH TRIUMPH·TRIUMPH·TRIUMPH

ON ACTIVE SERVICE, 1914—1919.

THE FOREMOST BRITISH MOTOR CYCLE.

This is not a mere Makers' statement, but an incontrovertible fact confirmed by the act of the BRITISH GOVERNMENT, who absolutely insisted upon having our ENTIRE OUTPUT for their EXCLUSIVE use during the War.

TRIUMPH MOTOR CYCLES

Write for Lists to: TRIUMPH MOTOR CYCLE CO., Coventry, England.

Cheap Operation Is Chandler Habit

Buyer Tells Of His Pleasing Experience With Four-Passenger Roadster

Economical operation and big mileage records are habits with Chandler cars. The following letter from Wilbur S. Tupper, a copy of which has been received by the local Chandler distributor, is a fair sample of the usual thing:

"You may be interested in knowing the results obtained with the four-passenger Chandler which I bought from you October 1, 1917.

"The period of free service expired recently. During that time, as you know, the car was in your shop several times for minor adjustments. I was greatly pleased at the willingness and courtesy shown to look after the car at any and all times. The free service was certainly generous and fair. In the time which has elapsed since, I have had no repairs save the cost of eight minutes' work adjusting the carburetor.

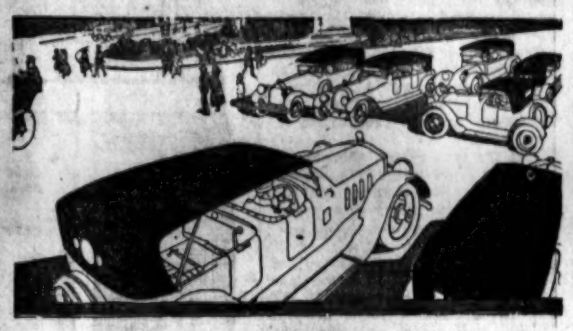
"When the car was first taken from your shop by careful test it made 16 miles to the gallon of gasoline. As the car loosened up through service that record was gradually improved until I have made, as a maximum on smooth roads with no stops, 22 miles to a gallon. I have made 19, 20 and 21 on long smooth runs with few stops. Some time ago I drove to San Jose and thence to Alum Rock, where the road is gravelly and uphill to such an extent that it was not possible at all times to go on high speed. This run averaged fully 18 miles to a gallon, which is the poorest record I have made on runs for any considerable distance.

"The consumption of oil has been exceedingly satisfactory and, judging from reports I have received from users of other cars, more economical than usually obtained.

"Yours very truly,
"WILBUR. S. TUPPER."

Two Million Truck Prospects

Statistics have it that there are 6,000,000 American farmers, of which number it is claimed that 2,500,000 are truck prospects. Should 250,000 farmers buy in 1920 it would mean a sale from this source of about 1,250 motor trucks for each manufacturer in the field.



NEVERLEEK HOOD MATERIAL

THE comfort that comes to the driver and occupants of a motor car when out in a rainstorm with a hood that will never leak, is comfort beyond price. NEVERLEEK Material on your motor car hood gives you this comfort. Insist on NEVERLEEK for your hood. Every yard of "NEVERLEEK" is stamped "Guaranteed by the maker."

For sale by good dealers everywhere.
Correspondence solicited from the wholesale trade.

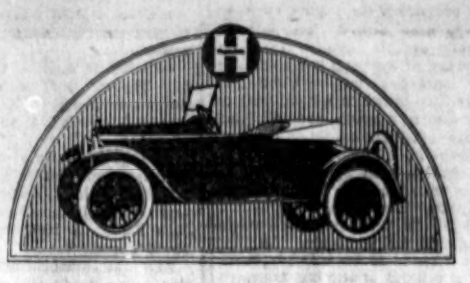
F. S. Carr Co., Boston, Mass., U. S. A.

OVERHEATING

A car owner recently devised an ingenious automatic safeguard against overheating. The ground for the ignition current was made by soldering a copper wire to the top of the rear cylinder. Just as soon as heat enough develops in the cylinder the solder is melted and the engine automatically stops.

STOPPING A LEAK

If you have a leaky radiator or an obstinately leaking pump packing, add a small amount of shellac to the denatured alcohol used in the anti-freezing solution. The shellac may also be used in summer in the plain water with which the cooling system is filled during the hot months.



In building the Hupmobile, the builders have ever in mind the driver's point of view. Hupmobile owners are proud of the appearance, comfort, performance, sturdiness, and economy of operation of their cars.

Brief Specifications

Body Types—Five seater touring car, two-seater roadster.

Wheelbase—112 inches, (2.84 m).

Cylinders—Four, cast enbloc, removable head 3¼" bore x 5½" stroke, 83 x 140 mm.

Starting and Lighting—Electric—two unit system.

Ignition—High tension magneto.

Carburetor—Adjustable.

Fuel System—Vacuum feed.

Lubrication — Pressure system with pump.

Clutch—Dry disc type—7 plates.

Tyres—815 x 105 mm. clincher or 32" x 4" straight side. Demountable rims.

Wheels—Wooden (Artillery type).

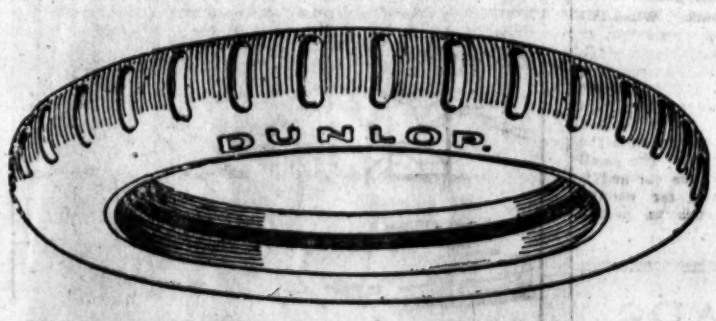
Color—Blue or gray body.

The Shanghai Garage Co., Ltd.
125 Bubbling Well Road

Owning & Operating
Eastern Garage
4 Soochow Road, Shanghai.

Owning & Operating
Star Garage
125 Bubbling Well Rd., Shanghai.

Hupmobile



IF HE ASSURES YOU

in all sincerity, that he doesn't know the meaning of tyre worry—if he expresses impatience at the suggestion of such a subject being worthy of serious consideration—put him down at once as a man whose motoring has been done wholly upon Dunlop Tyres

DUNLOP

RUBBER COMPANY, LIMITED

Founders throughout the World of the Pneumatic Tyre Industry.

Phone: Central 2248 — 20 Kiukiang Road — Cables: "Pneumatic"

TIRE SMUGGLING IS POPULAR NOW WITH THE GERMAN

Truck Loads Going Through Alsace-Lorraine For 'Armies In Occupied Territory'

Very little is known concerning the condition of the automobile industry in Germany, or to what extent the manufacturers there are preparing for export business in the near future. The general social unrest, labor troubles, shortage of coal and the necessary raw materials, all combine to make the situation a hard one to diagnose as regards present and future production.

There is, of course, a ban on all exportation, and so whatever is being produced for foreign trade at a later date is now being stored probably in the hope of an early lifting of the blockade. If information is to be trusted, there are at several of the big factories many thousands of chassis completed and in process of construction, and the natural inference is that a very large percentage of these are for export.

PILLAGE FROM BELGIUM

The Mercedes at Stuttgart, Benz at Mannheim, Adler at Frankfort and Opel at Russelsheim are among the principal motor works in Germany, and the war, of course, expanded them to many times their original size. Their equipment of machine tools was tremendously augmented by the complete pillage of the Belgian factories, and so in this respect, at least, they are well prepared to take care of future business.

The chassis on hand at the factories already mentioned are, of course, without tires, as these can only be obtained at a prohibitive price in German money for the entire country has been without rubber for a long time, and the blockade on its importation since the war has made it a very scarce commodity.

TIRE SMUGGLING POPULAR

Tire smuggling, however, is going on, and with the probable connivance of certain petty officials, truck loads of the precious article are getting through Alsace-Lorraine under the pretext that they are for the armies in occupied territory. Certain dealers have customers for tires who seem to be purchasing steadily despite the enormous price which they bring when paid for in the greatly depreciated mark, and some of these dealers, most of whom make Cologne their headquarters, have made small fortunes in the "traffic."

The very low price of the mark has naturally influenced all the subrosa dealings over the border, and if a possible purchaser actually enters into a serious attempt to contract for automobile chassis, for example, he finds that the catalogue price and the real selling price are two very different things.

Quick, Watson! The Needle

The latest French car, which weighs no more than 1,000 pounds, shows forty miles on gasoline, 1,000 miles more on oil and considerably over 10,000 on tires.

First Motor Show Was Held In 1900; Gas Once 6 Cents

The first New York show was held in 1900.

In 1898 gasoline sold for 6 cents a gallon.

The first four cylinder car was brought out in 1900.

In 1896 Barnum and Bailey announced that they would exhibit throughout the country a "horseless vehicle."

In July, 1893, the news was given that a plant would be built to turn out "one motor carriage a week."

Gen. Nelson A. Miles, Chauncey M. Depew, and John Jacob Astor were judges of the second automobile run to be held in America.

In 1896 there were only four automobiles in the United States.

The first long distance tour was made from Cleveland to New York. It took from July 28 to August 7.

The first transcontinental run was made from Cleveland to New York and took over two months, from May 23 to July 26.

In March, 1897, in the New York Journal, a writer described his first motor car ride as follows:

"In search of a new sensation I went yesterday and rode in a horseless carriage.

"I dreamed once that I walked down Fifth avenue in my pajamas in the full tide of the afternoon promenade and almost died with shame before I awoke. Yesterday I had something of the same feeling as I sat there and felt myself pushed forward into the very face of grinning, staring, and sometimes jeering New York."

CURTISS SEAGULL FLIES FOR MARINE TROPHY

A Curtiss Seagull representing the Chaplin Aircraft Corporation made a flight of 776 nautical miles (894 miles) in 9 hours and 10 minutes on December 31, 1919, in competition for the Curtiss Marine Trophy.

The Seagull carried one passenger during its entire flight and required 50 minutes for fueling in addition to its flying time making a total of 10 hours.

The entire flight was observed by Naval Officers representing the Aero Club of America.

Care In Parking Saves Trouble

In drawing up to the curb it is unwise to run the front wheel flush against the curb. When this is done it is often impossible to turn the wheel in making a start. In case this happens the best way to get out of the fix is to put the jack under the center of the front axle and raise it a few inches and then push the car away from the curb and off the jack. The small drop will not hurt the car and it will send the wheel far enough away from the curb to permit starting.

KEROSENE IS POOR AS A SUBSTITUTE, SAYS DODGE HEAD

Chief Engineer Tells Of Some Of Troubles Company Met In Adopting Engines

By RUSSEL HUFF
(Chief Engineer of Dodge Brothers)

It has come to my notice that motor car owners here and there are considering the use of kerosene as a substitute for gasoline.

They heard that we did it successfully in our factory, when the recent power restrictions due to the coal strike made it necessary for us to operate our machinery with hundreds of Dodge Brothers engines to avoid laying off 18,000 men. And now they want to know why kerosene cannot be used generally, if we did it in this case.

NOT SO ENTHUSIASTIC

The answer is not as difficult as it might seem. If these gentlemen who make the proposal had more than the faintest idea of the difficulties we had to overcome before we could use kerosene even to operate our stationary factory machinery, where the power developed, the load and the temperature are all constant, they probably would be a trifle less enthusiastic about the economy of the prospective experiment.

At the very outset, therefore, I consider it advisable to warn any owner that the chances are that any attempt to substitute kerosene as fuel will prove disastrous. He may go along nicely for 15 or 20 miles on a long uninterrupted stretch of country road, provided his speed is high enough to call for the maximum power of the engine, with a resultant maximum generation of heat. But the minute he stops long enough to let the engine cool, or tries to operate in traffic, he will encounter trouble.

MUCH HEAT NECESSARY

In order to burn kerosene in an engine it is necessary to have a great abundance of heat. Otherwise the kerosene, which is heavier than gasoline, will not vaporise. Instead, part of it burns and the other part, in the form of small globules, collects on the piston head and walls of the cylinder. These globules might work past the rings and down into the crankcase, thereby diluting the oil so quickly that frequent changes of the oil would be necessary to avoid burned out bearings and scored cylinders. The change would have to be made so often, in fact, that the additional expense of cylinder oil would more than offset the saving obtained by the substitution of kerosene for gasoline.

When we decided to burn kerosene in the engines installed to furnish power for our factory machinery we immediately made provisions to obtain the extra heat which we knew would be required to do this successfully. The solution was found in a nicely fitting metal cover extending the full length of the exhaust header, with only the rear end left open to admit air. As this cover retained from the exhaust heater, it immediately raised the temperature of the air entering the rear opening, so that this air was, in effect, pre-heated as it passed into the regular hot air stove leading to the carbureter. The fact that this stove itself was much hotter than it would be under normal usage also was of material assistance to the augmenting process.

20 PERCENT LESS POWER

We found also that there was about a 20 percent reduction of power with the use of kerosene, which would be a vital consideration with any one attempting to use the same device for road purposes. Moreover, as is always true in the case of kerosene consumption, even in engines designed for its use, it was necessary to start with gasoline and run for several minutes to arrive at the proper temperature. This means that a motorist would have to equip has car with an extra tank, one for gasoline and one for kerosene, not to speak of the equally necessary extra pipe line to the carbureter and the extra shut-off valve.

The great objection to kerosene for road use, therefore, is its nonflexibility. It is entirely too troublesome in starting and stopping. From the fact that ordinary city driving requires only from five to 12 horse power, it may be readily seen how difficult it would be to maintain a temperature sufficient to insure complete vaporisation.

For
All-the-Year-Round Service
Use
GOODRICH
SILVERTOWN CORD
TIRES
"Best In The Long Run"

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TIRE DEPARTMENT
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The All STANDARD British
Standard
LIGHT CAR
The Car for the Owner-Driver
Send your enquiry for early delivery to:—
AGENTS:
The Shanghai Garage Co., Ltd.
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Insure Your Motor-Car

with the
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3 Ezra Road, 1st floor. Tel. 70
LIBERAL CONDITIONS AND MODERATE RATES

Take No Chances!

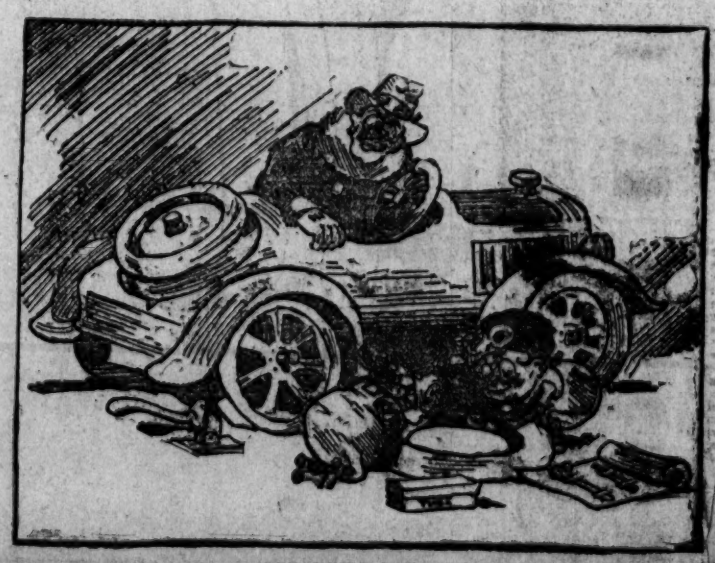
You may become involved in an accident any day. Therefore, take out an

X. S. POLICY

which relieves you of personal loss, liability and third party claims at a small cost annually. Write for a prospectus.

C. E. SPARKE
INSURANCE OFFICE
Agent for the
EXCESS INSURANCE CO., LTD.

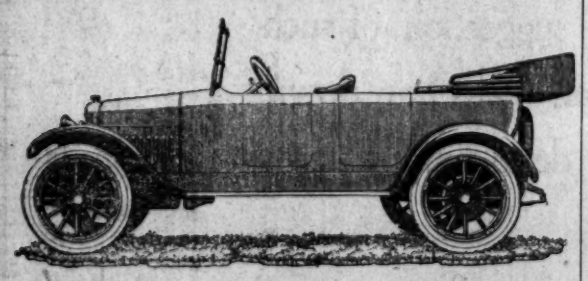
It's sometimes very funny—
if nobody is hurt—to witness a motor-car accident where "the other fellow" is concerned.
What would YOU think, though, if YOU had an accident with YOUR car, and had to pay a third-party claim, or else foot a big bill for repairs to YOUR car?



MAXWELL CARS

IF you could spend a day at one of the great Maxwell shops, you would understand why it is possible to build so much power, speed, reliability, endurance, economy, and so much comfort and beauty in the low priced Maxwell Motor Car.

Maxwell parts, for example, are "ground to size"—the most expensive operation in modern machine work—not hadn fitted to needlessly add to the price of your car.



There is but one motto in the mind of every Maxwell employee—to build the Maxwell Motor Car with precision and care, in the true mechanical sense.

300,000 Maxwell owners the world over testify that the original Maxwell simple chassis design, still adhered to, is right.

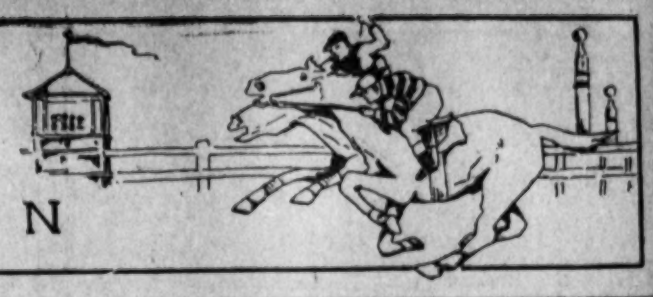
MAXWELL MOTOR CO., Inc.
OF DETROIT, MICH.
John D. Williams and Company
Export Distributors
2 Rector Street, New York
Cable Address: "Liandum—New York

More miles per gallon
More miles on tyres

E. W. FRAZAR & CO., 5 Rue de Paris, Tientsin.
THE SHANGHAI GARAGE CO., LTD., Bubbling Well Road, Shanghai
SILVA-NETTO & CO., Hongkong.

The China Press

SPORT SECTION



SHANGHAI, SUNDAY, APRIL 11, 1920

SHANGHAI TEAM BEATS SAILORS

Local Football Eleven Has Little Trouble Winning From British Navy, 4-1

WILSON, ROBERTSON STAR

Locals Get Early Jump And Sailor's Onslaught Comes Too Late

YESTERDAY'S FOOTBALL

Shanghai 4 British Navy 1

Yesterday afternoon's football match played on the S. F. C. ground before about 800 spectators between the Shanghai team and a team selected from the British warships Alacrity, Scarab and Kinaha resulted in a win for Shanghai by four goals to one.

The game proved slow in the opening stages but in the second half the Navy boys, with the wind in their favor, set a fast pace but went without scoring their lone tally till well on during the second forty-five.

Shanghai, playing with the wind, was soon in the sailors' territory. Quayle, relieving from the half way line, put Clarke in possession and before the spectators knew the game had really started Sofoulis converted Clarke's center with his head seven minutes after Referee Gabbutt had called the game.

From the kick off Shanghai again took up the pressure and Ogden when well placed miskicked, allowing the Navy's right back little difficulty to clear. Clarke again obtained the leather and while running with the ball had the misfortune to upset the Navy's sturdy left back and the latter sustained a broken ankle. With this disadvantage the sailors took up the one back game until a reserve put in an appearance and again and again had both Wilson and Clarke nicely off side. Wilson was twice pulled up when Sofoulis had swung out beautiful passes to his wing.

FORSHAW SCORES SECOND

Forshaw was responsible for Shanghai second tally getting in a hot drive which gave the sailors' custodian no earthly chance to save.

The Shanghai forwards still kept up the pressure. Both Forshaw and Sofoulis, when with only the goalie to beat, put the ball over the cross bar. At this stage of the first half the Navy men pulled themselves together. Their inside, beating Quayle, took a little too long to steady himself with the result that Jimmy, getting back at him, had to concede a corner. The resultant kick brought no result.

Ogden obtained possession and added Shanghai's third and last point in the first half with a good hard grounder. At this stage when the injured Navy man's place was taken and the game become more even Robertson tried a long pot but the wind carried the sphere over the cross bar.

Half time arrive soon after with Shanghai having a lead of three to nil.

After lemons the Navy pulled together very much better and gave Robertson and Co. plenty of work. Quayle was always a stumbling block to the Navy's forward line but for all that McLean had to leave his citadel to clear several times. The inside right of the sailors team had hard lines in not scoring McLean heaving himself at the ball to concede a corner to keep his goal safe. The corner kick was carried behind with the wind. After fifteen minutes of the second half had gone Forshaw and Clarke got going well together and good passing by the former player gave the latter many fine runs down of which Clarke took full advantage, centering only to find the Navy's center half putting in good work with his head.

WILSON AGAIN SHINES

Good work by Wilson gave Sofoulis an opening and this tricky little player took full advantage of the opening beating all before him and scoring Shanghai's fourth and last point of the match with a beautiful shot.

Clarke and Forshaw worked down the right wing with things all their own way but Forshaw, in not putting enough ginger into his shot to score, saw the Navy's goalie clear. Forshaw followed up his shot, but not like his usual play, stayed hovering round the goal mouth with the result that Clarke's drive which had the

(Continued on Page 2)

SPORT AND STAGE

BY DOMINO

RHYMES OF THE TIMES

A few days ago, I wanted to know
What problems the Council were treating,
So to the Town Hall, I made a short call,
To visit the Ratepayers meeting.
It looked like a fight on E-lectric light
Some five million taels we were needing,
Now, would we be bold, and borrow in gold,
And to Ezra's plaint give some heeding?
We didn't want gold, it is strange, sir,
And since then I see, between you and me,
There's been a big drop in exchange, sir.

* * *

The question arose, we were all on our toes,
Should the Chinese obtain jot or tittle
Of power to rule—I may be a fool—
I couldn't quite place E. S. Little.
He wanted three seats at all Council meets,
He argued with eloquence fierce, sir,
But soon he was tamed, by one who is famed,
His motion was squashed—E. C. Pearce, sir!!!

* * *

The next thing's not nice, it tells of the vice,
And the efforts they've made for its panning,
So voters agreed—Get rid of the breed,
O. K'd Skinner Turner and Canning,
Then Company 'B' our S. V. C.
From whose ranks were many recedersm,
Came up for the vote and so take a note,
The men now may choose their own leaders.

* * *

Shanghai is a funny little place. Dean Walker calls it a world of its own, something like a university and surrounded by Chinese. The ordinary man and woman here will think nothing of having an evening out and just throwing the dollars about as if they were ordinary bits of copper. We are all supposed to have plenty of money—I said supposed—and we all like to spend it or sign a chit, but when it comes to having one put over on us we shut up our pockets and keep our hands away from them as if they were lined with fish hooks.

Miss Marie Tempest's management did not understand the local playgoer and so expected to get big prices for the season because it undoubtedly had a couple of stars who would draw big houses anywhere in the world. But a chorus of angels would hardly draw a full house if the box office dared to ask more than the conservative three Mex. Miss Tempest has recognised this trait in our local character and so has overruled her management, taken her public into her confidence and reduced the prices to the normal.

Some of us have now seen Miss Tempest and her company in a couple of plays. There is no question about the fact that every member is good. The company is beautifully balanced. The plays are charmingly produced, and Miss Tempest and Mr. Graham Browne are two of the very best players we have ever had out here. They deserve very generous support. I was glad to see yesterday that the house was full. The three plays presented this week are all famous and have all appealed to London audiences. The playgoer cannot make a mistake in going to any of them. The "Duke of Killiecrankie" is a delight, "Cousin Kate" is a typical Tempest comedy, and "Mrs Dot" is one of Miss Tempest's greatest triumphs. The amateurs have played "Mrs. Dot" and played it very well; it will therefore be a real treat to see the creator of "Mrs. Dot" play the part.

* * *

"If you had lived with the aristocracy as long as I have," said the butler in "The Marriage of Kitty," "you would never be surprised at anything."

The surprise of this generation has been the way the British aristocracy has laid down its life to a man for King and Country. Yet the I. W. W. crowd say it is only the workers who did the fighting.

* * *

Last week I mentioned that it was Graham Browne and Miss Marie Tempest who were instrumental in giving Somerset Maughan a start when they made a big hit with his "Penelope." It was Marie Tempest who gave Anthony Hope his first stage production. This was "Nell Gwynne" for which she commissioned Edward German to write the music, and thus the world received the famous "Nell Gwynne Dances."

Miss Tempest also gave Arnold Bennett his first production. "The Honeymoon" was the title of the play. Arnold Bennett once told Miss Tempest that he had written a play a year for fifteen years. He has had four staged.

When Marie Tempest was managing her own theater she made a search among the great un-acted for a play. "In less than a year I paid over twenty pounds returning scripts by registered post."

And this reminds me. I have heard frequently from a young friend of mine who for some time managed the affairs of the Shanghai Football Club and managed them well—Mr. Carroll Lunt. He has a distinct gift for writing. I have had the pleasure of reading his contributions in more than one well known magazine. He has written two plays and he has allowed me to read one. And it is so good that I am hoping Miss Marie Tempest will take a look at it when she visits Peking.

* * *

Efforts are being made to have a great football game next Saturday. it will be the last game of the season and the players are going to take the opportunity of kicking the ball good and hard in the sacred cause of charity. The charity, I prefer to call it everyone's bounden duty, is that of St. Dunstan's Hospital for Blind Soldiers and Sailors. The useful boy scout will be called upon and he will invite all sportsmen to put into his box at least one dollar which will go to the relief of those who have lost their sight that we might see the world the better for their sacrifice.

At present arrangements have been made so that the teams might be all returned ex-service men and the men of H.M.S. Hawkins. It will be a regular Army vs. Navy game. If it comes off it will be an event in our football history. Here is the team which will represent the returned men:

Goal. A. McLean; backs, J. H Quayle (Captain) and H. G. Reed; half-backs, C. H. Davies, W. T. Brown, J. F. Xavier; forwards, A. J. Clarke, S. D. Begg, W. Archer, R. M. Ogden and T. W. R. Wilson.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. Brennan and Mr Crawford passed through Shanghai yesterday. They are on the way to join the Humphrey Bishop Company in Japan. Jo Brennan is the humorist who starred in Bandman's "Look Who's Here" company in India. His wife delivers dainty little songs in an original manner and Crawford is a musician who can turn out harmonies from next to nothing. We shall have the chance of hearing all three and the rest of the Bishop Company early next month.

Mrs. Zalsman To Sing At Town Hall Today

Mrs. Gerald Zalsman is the soloist at the Town Hall concert today. She is to sing a soprano air from Debussy's "L'enfant Prodigue" and songs by the same composer, "Les Cloches" and "Mandoline." These solos and the rest of the program today were announced some weeks ago and had to be postponed when Mr. Paci was taken ill.

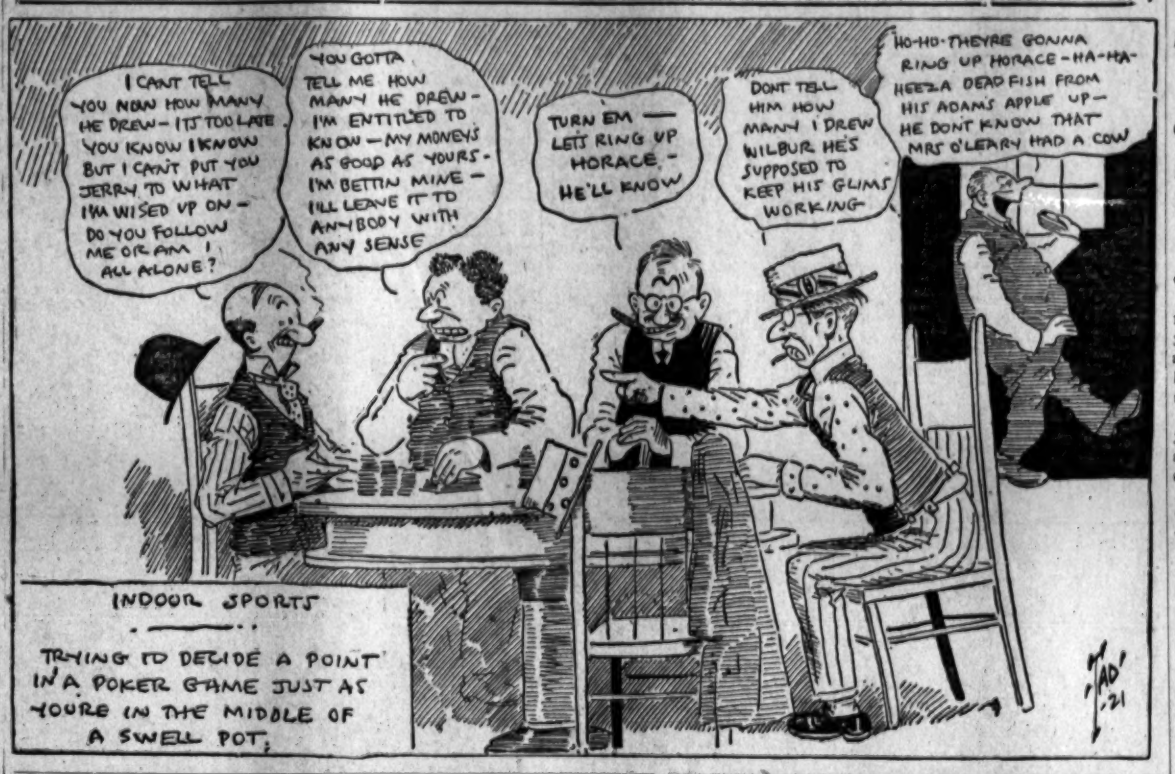
Special interest attaches to Debussy's Prelude "L'Apres midi d'un Faune" and "La Grands Paque Russe" by Rimsky-Korsakov, whilst Scriabine who is represented by a "Reverie" is the outstanding figure of the modern Russian composers, and is attracting more and more attention as his later works become known.

The complete program follows:

1. Three movements of "Namouna Suite"
   (a) Prelude
   (b) Serenade
   (c) Fete Foraine — Lalo
2. (a) Air de Lia "from L'enfant Prodigue
   (b) Les Cloches
   (c) Mandoline — Debussy
3. Prelude a "L'Apres midi d'un Faune" — Debussy
4. (a) "In the Steppes of Central Asia" — Borodin
   (b) Reverie — Scriabine
5. Overture "La grands Paque Russe" — Rimsky-Korsakow

Maestro M. Paci,
Conductor.

INDOOR SPORTS By Tad


I CANT TELL YOU NOW HOW MANY HE DREW - ITS TOO LATE YOU KNOW I KNOW BUT I CANT PUT YOU JERRY TO WHAT I'M WISED UP ON - DO YOU FOLLOW ME OR AM I ALL ALONE?
YOU GOTTA TELL ME HOW MANY HE DREW - I'M ENTITLED TO KNOW - MY MONEY'S AS GOOD AS YOURS - I'M BETTIN MINE - I'LL LEAVE IT TO ANYBODY WITH ANY SENSE
TURN EM — LETT RING UP HORACE - HE'LL KNOW
DONT TELL HIM HOW MANY I DREW WILBUR HE'S SUPPOSED TO KEEP HIS GLIMS WORKING
HO-HO-THEYRE GONNA RING UP HORACE - HA-HA- HEEZA DEAD FISH FROM HIS ADAMS APPLE UP - HE DONT KNOW THAT MRS O'LEARY HAD A COW
INDOOR SPORTS
TRYING TO DECIDE A POINT IN A POKER GAME JUST AS YOURE IN THE MIDDLE OF A SWELL POT.
TAD '21

At The Theaters

Today's matinee at the Apollo will be the final production of Rex Beach's thrillingly humorous drama of the Mardi Gras, "The Crimson Gardenia" in which pathos is so skilfully blended with humor and melodrama that the spectators are unable to find a dull moment.

The bill tomorrow is to be "Betty Be Good," the stage hit on Broadway last season, with the vivacious Jackie Saunders in the title role.

The great attraction for the week is to be Clara Kimball Young in "The House of Glass." This to be shown on Thursday, Friday, Saturday and Sunday.

The Literary-Art Society is to present the operetta "The Geisha" at the Apollo this evening at 9:15 o'clock as a benefit performance for the needy artists of Shanghai. The music is by Sydney Johnes and A. Russel is to take the role of "Mimosa." The production promises to be well worth while.

* * *

AT THE ISIS

Marie Walcamp's great serial "The Red Glove" is to be the feature at the Isis matinee this afternoon at 3 o'clock. The fifth and sixth episodes will be shown at the matinee and the seventh and eighth episodes will be shown on Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday.

Tonight's bill is to be Fannie Ward in "The Cry of the Weak."

Today and tonight's bill will include Pathe's American Gazette and Lonesome Luke in "Take a Chance" and "Bride and Gloom."

* * *

AT THE OLYMPIC

"And the Children Pay" will be screened in a farewell performance tonight at the Olympic theater this evening. This play in seven acts is one of he most wonderfully conceived and perfectly directed motion pictures in circulation today.

The matinee bill will be Mary Pickford in "Little Pal." In view of "Little Mary's" recent marriage to "Dug" Fairbanks it is expected that this attraction will bring out a large house.

* * *

AT THE CARLTON

Special music is to be an attraction at the Carlton Cafe today. A splendid tiffin is promised and in addition to the Carlton's famous dance orchestra there is to be Miss Viola Verclaire, violinist, and Mr. D. M. Karlin at the piano.

AT THE VICTORIA

The management of the Victoria Theater announces a special program for this afternoon and tonight when D. W. Griffith's spectacular seven-part moving picture, "The Great Love," will be presented. There will be special music by an augmented orchestra.

Exciting Finishes Seen At Extra Race Meeting

Crowd Enjoys Day Of Exceptional Sport Under Best Kind Of Weather Conditions

Racing far above average with weather conditions that could not be bettered marked yesterday's race meeting of the Shanghai Race club. It was the club's second extra meeting of the season and the third is to be held next Saturday.

Yesterday's program was remarkable for the unusual number of hairbreadth finishes with exciting contests fought out in front of the stands and it is probably safe to say that no more gripping end of a race was ever seen on the course than that of yesterday's sixth race, The Goodwood Stakes.

In this finish the four leading ponies Jomsborg, ridden by Mr. Braad-Sorensen; Niblick, ridden by Mr. Bauld; Victoria, ridden by Mr. Grayrigge, and The Dean, ridden by Mr. Rowe, led the field by a scant margin and for the last 200 yards swept by the stands neck and neck.

Jomsborg won by a matter of inches from Niblick with Victoria and The Dean following in order. Scarcely a full length separated the four at the end of the race.

The seventh race, the Epson Cup, saw another like finish with the three leaders grouped so closely that a blanket would have covered all of them. This was won by Sidelight, ridden by Mr. Bauld, by a nose from Sans Peur, ridden by Mr. Bremner, Sans Peur was a short head in the lead of Night Hawk, ridden by Mr. Knoll. The eighth race, The Doncaster Handicap, also ended in exciting fashion with Seabird with Mr. Brand up leading Mr. Dalgliesh on Nigger Minstrel by less than a half length, with Old Bill, ridden by Mr. Dalgarno, pressing them both a half length behind.

PROTEST FILED

The fifth race, The Liverpool Plate, which was won by Mr. W. Hill on The Hawk brought forth the filing of a protest, based upon the allegation that The Hawk had 'cut across.' Mr. Heard on Climax finished in second place four lengths behind The Hawk in this event leading Wilson, ridden by Mr. Knoll, by a half length.

Two of the striking details of the day's card were the opening event, The York Steeplechase, and the last race, The Gatwick Hurdle Race. In the steeplechase two of the riders were unseated in the backstretch, Mr. Watrim from White Spear and Mr. Master from Redskin. After this occurence the rider-less Redskin evolved an original notion of his own on the subject of steeplechases for he cut 'cross lots' and joined the exciting finish. Mr. Bonar's grey Battle Axe, with Mr. Elliot up, won the event and Black Fox ridden by Mr. Dalgarno and Medina-Sidonia, ridden by Mr. Bremner finished second and third.

In the hurdle race Mr. Braad-Sorenson was thrown from Mr. Jutland's Anglodane at the first obstacle. Chop Dollar, ridden by Mr. Rowe, won this event and LaVesle, ridden by Mr. Bremner and Medina-Sidonia, ridden by Mr. Dalgarno, finished in second and third places.

Victories for the day were evenly distributed, for none of the ridders won in more than one event. It should be noted, however that "Young Jack" Bauld yesterday won his first race on the Shanghai course. This was the seventh race, The Epsom Cup with its neck and neck finish. Besides this victory Mr. Bauld took a second in the sixth race on Niblick.

The course was in excellent shape and the times recorded were good. The Liverpool plate, the fifth race of a half mile that Mr. Hill won on The Hawk, was done in the exceptional time of 57 2/5 seconds.

Dividends in general for the day were a little more than fair. Victors in the third, fourth, sixth and seventh events for win paid $67.60, $49.50, $80.60 and $40.20 and the award that went to winning tickets in the ninth race soared to the figure $172.70 and in this event the first place pony paid $42.50.

THE SUMMARY

1.—The York Steeplechase.—Winner, Tls. 300. Second Tls. 150. Third, Tls. 75. For China ponies that have never won any Steeplechase, whether they have started in a previous Steeplechase or not. Over the Naturals, once round and in.

	lbs.
Mr. Bonar's grey Battle Axe (Mr. Elliot)	145—1
Mr. E. H. McMichael's black Black Fox (Mr. Dalgarno)	158—2
Mr. E. B. Rose's br. The Camel (Mr. Bremner)	155—3

Also ran: White Spear (Mr. Watrin), Blackford (Mr. Hayes), Emmagee (Mr. Harper), Ricefield (Mr. Springfield), Boomerang late Everything (Mr. Caarten) and Redskin (Mr. Master).

Won by three lengths; a head.

Pari-mutuel—For win, $28.20; for place, $10.30; $8.50 and $16.20.

Cash sweep—first, 251; second, 15; third, 193. Unplaced—396, 343, 47, 397, 445 and 229.

2.—The Warwick Selling Race.—Winner, Tls. 300. Second, Tls. 150. Third, Tls. 75. For

(Continued from Page 2)

In Ouimet's Corner

By FRANCIS OUIMET

No matter who the golfer may be once he reaches championship caliber his play is bound to be hotly grilled. I can recall many instances of this in my own case, instances where I played shots exactly as I wanted them to go only to hear some spectator pass a remark that was anything but complimentary.

I often wonder what some people would have said if they could have seen the late Willie Anderson in action. Willie, it will be remembered, won the National Open Championship three times. If my memory serves me correctly no other golfer has ever equalled this feat. Of course in justice to present day players competition is far keener today than it was when Willie was in his prime.

In the days when Anderson held sway golf balls were not as lively as they are today. Then a hole of four hundred yards length was a long one. One of Anderson's pet tricks on such a hole was to drive from the tee with his cleek. Jerry Travers of recent years, used a somewhat similar method to the amazement of the gallery. His favorite club was his driving iron and when it was working Jerry never touched the wood.

Those who saw Jerry Travers win the National Open at Baltrusol can remember his play on the fifteenth hole. This hole is an extremely difficult one and he who registers a four there has played perfect golf. A five by no means indicates the golfer has played badly.

About 75 years short of the green and on a slight ridge is a great, yawning sand-pit which bridges the fairway and catches anything in the nature of a miss. Now Travers, as I have said, did not have a great deal of confidence in his ability to pick up a brassie at any time, so he selected an iron to play his second. His judgment demanded more nerve than anyone imagined, yet a sigh arose from the gallery when it saw his choice.

Jerry hit a splendid iron shot, but it was noticeable to all that his ball would not even get close to the green. As a matter of fact it barely cleared the trap. It stopped about 40 yards from the green. "There," groaned my friend, "I told you so." I said nothing because I was keenly interested in Jerry's effort. He played a chip shot—a beautiful shot to behold—to within two feet of the cup and ran down his four with much ease.

Travers told me afterwards that on this particular hole he felt that it was far better for him to trust to a fine approach in order to get his needed four than to take a chance with his brassie and thus run the risk of getting into trouble. In other words, he used sound judgment as he had calculated—and rightly—that the percentage was more in his favor in trusting to the chip than to hazard a brassie second.

JOIN BALL CLUB SLOGAN OF WEEK

Membership Committee Has Only 200 In, One Fourth Of Necessary Number

CROW AND COOPER GO

Infield Of 1920 Team Hit Hard By Loss Of Duo Going To Tientsin

Have you joined the Baseball Club?

If you haven't, one of the membership committee will see you this week and will offer the alternative of forking over ten hard kopeks or putting the little signature to the w.k. I O U.

Less than 200 people have joined the Club up to last night and that figure is only one-fourth of the number absolutely necessary to assure a bang-up season with a series which will bring visiting teams here again.

If 800 persons join up and pay the necessary dungdee, there will be exactly $8,000 in the treasury to start the season and this will mean that when the August series is pulled, that the extra ten simoleons usually demanded will be spurned. If you join now, it's a safe bet that you won't be troubled later—providing 799 others figure the same way.

The membership committee starts work in earnest tomorrow and it is hoped that every American in the neighborhood will see his way clear to supporting his national game. The external manifestation thereof is the handing over of two fives or a ten.

CROW AND COOPER GO

And while local men behind baseball are working to get enough money to stage a history-making season, Tientsin has aggregated a trio of the Shanghai stars, including two of the infield and the "number one" hurler.

John Scott was the first to slip away from Shanghai and settle down in Tientsin with his bride to wait for the warm weather. But John wasn't satisfied. He sent for Cooper and the second sacker has already departed for the North and from all accounts will give John an early workout. Even that wasn't enough and now Brad Crow, destined to captain the Shanghai nine this year, goes to Tientsin as special representative of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company.

Local followers of the American national game are tickled that Crow got the promotion but regret the transfer for it means a big hole in the local infield. Crow at third, Pete Daley at short and Cooper at second mean that Mike Kampf, who has charge of baseball in Tientsin, need not worry much about his infield.

CROW'S LOSS IS FELT

Crow has been one of the most consistent ball players here. A hard worker, a steadying influence with any team, and a man who can clout in the pinches, Crow will be sorely missed here. Without a doubt he would have been elected captain this year.

Cooper played but one year in Shanghai but injected sufficient pep into the nine in the single season to assure him a berth forever and the day after. Cooper played great ball last year in the field and was very handy with the stick.

Of John Scott columns have been written all over the world. John has the greatest history of any man in the game. He detailed it at the last baseball dinner. And John's pitching arm is one of those perennials which will thrive equally well in Tientsin as it did in Shanghai.

BILLS PROBABLE PILOT

The departure of Crow will probably drop the captain's mantle on the shoulders of "Billsy" Bills, who is trying to get into shape for the season after a siege with the medicos. Bills is the logical man to lead the locals because of his past fine record. He plays any position equally well, is liked by the crew, and knows the game.

To get back to the membership campaign. Every American should join the Club. Baseball is one of the few American-born institutions in Shanghai and should be supported.

So when the committee man or the shroff hits you, sign up or at least tell him to come back on the tenth.

Exciting Finishes Seen At Extra Race Meeting

(Continued from Page 1)

all China ponies. Three-Quarters of a Mile.

lbs.
Messrs. W. A. W. and Gussie's bay Rushton (Mr. Head) .....148—1
Mr. Grayland's blk. Spaghetti, (Mr. Grayrigge) .....147—2
Mr. G. G. C. Harper's ches Lightning Raider (Mr. Harper) .....147—3

Also ran: Persianlight (Mr. Brand), Saey Tai (Mr. Hill), Thermometer (Mr. Braad-Sorensen), Lahaha (Mr. Dalgarno), Winnipeg (Mr. Heard) and Canne (Mr. Crokam).

Won by one length; half length. Time—1:31 2-5.

Pari-mutuel—For win, $9.10; for place, $6.90; $15.70 and $28.10.

Cash sweep—first 279; second, 83; third, 258. Unplaced—325, 365, 17, 24, 298, 507 and 279.

3.—**The Newmarket Plate.**—Winner Tls. 300. Second, Tls. 150. Third, Tls. 75. For China ponies that have started previous to this Meeting. Nine Furlongs.

lbs.
Mr. Chaucer's bay Pilgrim (Mr. Sleap) .....157—1
Messrs. Eastwood and Harper's dun Ralph de Palma (Mr. Harper) ..159—2
Messrs. Harry and Joe's gr. Saucy Thing (Mr. Braad-Sorensen) ....150—3

Also ran: Play Thing (Mr. Bremner), Vindictive (Mr. Wuilleumier), Vulcanite (Mr. Cockin), Rupee Bill (Mr. Hill), Triumphant Star (Mr. Brand) Mad Hatter, late Polar Star (Mr. Dalgarno) and Reformation (Mr. White).

Won by one length; half length. Time—2:23 2-5.

Pari-mutuel—For win, $67.60; for place, $16.30; $16.30 and $79.10.

Cash sweep—first, 154; second, 645; third, 309. Unplaced—107, 19, 383, 403, 3, 488 and 30.

4.—**The Lincoln Handicap.**—Winner, Tls. 300. Second, Tls. 150. Third, Tls. 75. A Handicap for China ponies that have never started previous to July 1, 1919, and that have started at least twice since that date. One mile and three furlongs.

lbs.
Mr. Richmond's bay Gulfsand (Mr. Crokam) .....153—1
Mr. Gilpin's bay Barometer (Mr. Knoll) .....150—2
Messrs. Fay and Sah's ches. Sticky Beak (Mr. Heard) .....146—3

Also ran: Prairiewind (Mr. Hulthen), Dunera (Mr. Bremner), The Hawfinch (Mr. Dalgarno), The Home Bird (Mr. Brand) and The Pelecan (Mr. Hill).

Won by half length; three lengths. Time—2:55 3-5.

Pari-mutuel—For win, $49.50; for place, $12.80; $12 and $15.10.

Cash sweeps—first, 418; second, 414; third, 560. Unplaced—252, 484, 674, 402 and 10.

5.—**The Liverpool Plate.**—Winner, Tls. 300. Second, Tls. 150. Third, Tls. 75. For China ponies, that have started previous to this Meeting. Half a mile.

lbs.
Messrs. Winsome and Hasty's ches. The Hawk (Mr. Hill) .....150—1
Mr. Fay's dun Climax (Mr. Heard) .....146—2
Messrs. Toeg and Gubbay's ches. Wilson (Mr. Knoll) .....156—3

Also ran: Mulderg (Mr. Bauld), Escapade (Mr. Springfield), Daffodie (Mr. Bremner), Old Joe (Mr. De Zutter) and The Dancing Bird (Mr. Brand).

Won by four lengths; one half length. Time—57 2-5.

Pari-mutuel—For win, $11.70; for place, $6.60; $8.80 and $6.80.

Cash sweeps—first, 195; second, 382; third, 504. Unplaced—121, 44, 808, 297 and 60.

6.—**The Goodwood Stakes.**—Winner, Tls. 300. Second, Tls. 150. Third, Tls. 75. For China ponies that have started since January 1, 1919 and that have not won more than Three Races since July 1, 1919, to be ridden by a Jockey who has not won more than Four Races since January 1, 1919. Three-quarters of a mile.

lbs.
Captain Bahnson's ches. Jomsburg (Mr. Braad-Sorensen) .....157—1
Mr. Robsons grey Nibilek (Mr. Bauld) .....162—2
Mr. Harry White's piebald Victoria (Mr. Grayrigge) .....146—3

Also ran: Inveraven (Mr. Cameron), The Dean (Mr. Rowe), Father Confessor (Mr. Knight), Sir Lamerock (Mr. Harper), Gerxes (Mr. Hind) and Solaro (Mr. Elliot).

Won by short head, half length. Time—1:31 3-5.

Pari-mutuel.—For win, $80.60, for place, $14, $10.70, $7.60.

Cash sweeps.—First, 928; second, 93; third, 238. Unplaced—160, 847, 186, 594, 388 and 741.

7.—**The Epsom Cup.**—Winner, Tls. 300. Second, Tls. 150. Third, Tls. 75. For China ponies that have been through at least Two Paper Hunts during the season 1919-1920 that have started since Jan. 1, 1919, and that have not won more than Three flat races since July 1, 1919. One mile and a half.

lbs.
Mr. C. Knight's grey Sidelight (Mr. Bauld)147—1
Mr. H. G. Robinson's ches Sans Peur (Mr. Bremner) .....155—2
Messrs. Toeg and Gubbay's grey Nighthawk (Mr. Knoll) .....144—3

Also ran: September Morn (Mr. Dagliesh), Wild Cat (Mr. Springfield) and The Wise Bud (Mr. Brand.)

Won by short head, short head. Time—3:18 2-5.

Pari-mutuel.—For win, $40.20, for place, $6.90, $6, $6.60.

Cash sweeps.—First, 171; second, 589; third, 73. Unplaced—603, 474 and 562.

8.—**The Doncaster Handicap.**—Winner, Tls. 400. Second, Tls. 200. Third, Tls. 100. A Handicap for China ponies that have started at least twice since July 1, 1919. One mile and a quarter.

lbs.
Mr. Robson's grey Seabird (Mr. Brand) .....163—1
Mr. Fash's black Nigger Minstrel (Mr. Dagliesh) .....156—2
Mr. Campes's bay Old Bill (Mr. Dalgarno) .....155—3

Also ran: Vindictive (Mr. Wuilleumier), Gladiator (Mr. Bremner) and The Bulbul (Mr. Hill).

Won by One-half length, short length.

Time 2:46 3-5.

Pari-mutuel.—For win, $17.90, for place, $7.30, $10.50, $8.70.

Cash sweeps.—First, 497; second, 580; third, 590. Unplaced—373, 308 and 5.

9.—**The Brighton Plate.**—Winner, Tls. 300. Second, Tls. 150. Third, Tls. 75. For China ponies that started either at the 1st Extra Race meeting, 1920, or at this Meeting, and that have not won more than two races since July 1, 1919. One mile.

lbs.
Mr. Slogger's grey Wild Night (Mr. Dagliesh) 150—1
Messrs. Toeg and Gubbay's dun Sir Lamerock (Mr. Bremner) .....153—2
Mr. Reykeol's grey Escapade (Mr. Springfield) ..155—3

Also ran. The Kangani (Mr. Hayes), Silly Thing (Mr. Harper), Charing Cross (Mr. Crokam), Riversand (Mr. Braad-Sorensen), Inniskilling (Mr. Knoll), Prespa (Mr. Dalgarno), Solaro (Mr. Brand), Reformation (Mr. Sleap) and Midas (Mr. Hill).

Won by one-half length, one length. Time—2:04.

Pari-mutuel.—For win, $172.70, for place, $42.50, $25.60, $30.20.

Cash sweeps.—First, 360; second, 156; third, 625. Unplaced—517, 489, 429, 697, 245, 336, 282, 646 and 469.

10.—**The Gatwick Hurdle Race.**—Winner, Tls. 300. Second, Tls. 150. Third, Tls. 75. For all China ponies. Weight, 157 lbs. Entrance, Tls. 6. Names of intending Starters must be declared to the Stewards in the Weighing Room before 4:30 p.m. on April 10, 1920. Seven furlongs.

lbs.
Mr. Lamerton's grey Chop Dollar (Mr. Rowe) ..158—1
Messrs. Brand Bros. ches La Veste (Mr. Bremner) .....157—2
Mr. H. Herlofson's grey Medina-Sidonia (Mr. Dalgarno) .....158—3

Also ran: The Disappointing Bird (Mr. Harper), Anglodane (Mr. Braad-Sorensen), Bonnie Boy (Mr. Springfield), Lanchester (Mr. Caarten), The Prelate (Mr. Hayes), Red Ensign (Mr. Master), Fairylight (Mr. Hulthen), Cadzow's Glen (Mr. Elliot), Big Ben (Mr. R. W. Wingrove) and Frotman (Mr. Sleap).

Won by one length, one and a half length.

Time—2:03 3-5.

Pari-mutuel.—For win, $26.70, for place, $11, $12, $9.30.

Cash sweeps.—First, 34; second, 398; third, 214. Unplaced—406, 627, 334, 661, 533, 92, 602, 210, 170 and 466.

MARTIN'S APIOL & STEEL PILLS for Ladies

A French Remedy for all Irregularities. Those ladies of Ladies keep a box of Martin's Pills in the house, so that on the first sign of any irregularity of the system a timely dose may be administered. Those who use them recommend them, hence their enormous sale. At all Chemists and Stores, or post free 5/- from MARTIN, Chemist, SOUTHAMPTON, ENG.

Shanghai Races—Spring Training

Saturday, April 10.

Pony	Rider	¼ mile	½ mile	¾ mile	1 mile	1¼ miles	1½ miles	1⅞ miles	2 miles	Last quarter
Springie	boy	39.1	1.16.4	1.58.1	2.37.2	3.15.2	3.48	..	..	32.3
Colinton	boy	37.3	1.14	1.51.2	2.27	2.59.1	(last 1¼ of 1½)	..	..	32.1
Ptarmigan	WH	37.2	1.14.2	1.51.4	2.30.3	3.06.4	3.39.1	4.10.2	..	31.1
Exchequer Bill	boy	41.2	1.17.4	1.53	2.24.3	(last 1 mile of 1½ mile)			..	31.3
Hallow E'en	boy	39.3	1.17.2	1.52.4	2.24.2	(last 1 mile of 2)			(whole time 4.22.4)	31.3
Young Alf	boy	36.4	1.17	1.54	2.27.1	3.00.2	(last 1¼ of 2)		(whole time 4.56)	33.1
Tomahawk	boy	44	1.25	2.01	2.35	3.06.3	..	..	..	31.3
White Fox	boy	38.3	1.19.1	1.54.3	2.28	3.01.4	..	..	..	33.4
Tudor King	boy	38	1.13.3	1.47.1	2.21.3	..	..	..	..	34.2
Tryile II.	GW	36.3	1.14.1	1.48.3	2.22.3	2.58.4	..	..	..	36.1
Bradbury	SAS	38.2	1.12.3	1.45.2	2.18.4	..	..	..	..	33.2
The Cornerake	WH	37	1.18.4	1.57	2.31	3.02.4	(last mile of 2)		..	31.4
Dusty Miller	boy	36.3	1.16	1.53	2.28	3.01.4	(last 1¼)	..	..	31
Churchill	boy	37				..	..	..	..	32
The Dandy Bird	boy	40.1	1.19.1		2.27.3	3.01	..	..	..	35.2
Woodland King	boy						3.42	..	..	32.2
Cape Horn	boy	38.4	1.16.1	1.50.4	2.24	2.56.2	..	..	..	32.2
Moccasin	boy					2.56.2	..	..	..	32.2
Eastward Ho!	boy	36.2	1.11.2	1.44.3	2.18	(last 1 mile)		..	..	33.2
Gulborg	boy	44.1	1.21.3	1.57.3	2.36.1	3.15.1	3.50.2	4.23.3	4.55	31.2
Leith	boy	35	1.09.2	1.43	2.18.2	..	..	..	..	35.2
The Merlin	WH	42.2	1.18.3	1.51.4	2.24.2	(last 1 mile of 1¾)			(whole time 4.25)	32.3
Father John	SAS	35.3	1.10	1.42.1	2.16.2	(last 1 mile)		..	..	34.1
Comedy King	boy	47.2	1.31.2	2.13.4	2.58.2	3.37.4	4.14.3	4.47.4	..	33.1
Ross-shire	RMD	35.2	1.09	1.42.3	2.20	(last 1 mile)		..	..	37.2
Pussyfoot	boy	35.4	1.10.3	1.43.3	2.18.1	..	..	..	..	34.3
The Eagle	WH	36	1.17.4	1.56.3	2.33	3.04.2	(late Guiding Star)		..	31.2
Valley King	boy	37.2	1.14.4	1.50.2	2.25.1	2.58.3	..	..	..	33.2
Spartan King	boy	43	1.23	1.59.2	2.32	(last mile)		..	..	32.3
Mr. Jiggs	RMD	36.4	1.12	1.45.2	2.18.1	2.53.4	..	..	..	35.3
Dinty Moore	boy	chipped in last mile					..	..	..	35.3
Tadpole	boy	37	1.14.3	1.49	2.21.4	2.55	..	..	..	33.1
Hol'on	AJPH	37.2	1.15.1	1.50.4	2.24.4	2.58.2	..	..	..	33.3
Grey	SAS	39.4	1.13.2	1.48.1	2.23.3	..	..	..	..	35.2
Caprice	WH			1.50.4	2.25.3	..	..	..	..	34.4
Little Dipper	boy	39	1.13.4	1.48.3 (whole time)	2.20.2	(last mile of 1¼)		..	..	31.4
Toe-Emma	boy	39	1.17	1.54	2.26	3.00	..	..	..	32
Silver Streak	boy	37	1.12.4	1.48.1	2.20	2.52.2	..	..	..	32.2

All the above on the inside course.

SHANGHAI TEAM BEATS SAILORS

(Continued from Page 1)

Navy goalie beaten had to be ruled out as Forshaw was off side.

From the free kick the Navy forwards again came into the limelight and after a scrimmage in front of goal where McLean was called upon to save twice in quick succession but he was not quick enough for the third shot and the Navy's inside right found the corner of the net with a good medium paced drive.

With only ten minutes more to go the sailors made strenuous attempts to get on level terms or to at least reduce the Shanghai lead and at one time looked as if they would make good, for Quayle being beaten, Isherwood had to concede a corner or else see McLean show how keeping had to be done with three men on him. The corner kick was badly taken.

With the Navy still pre... Referee Gabbutt, who gave ... faction all round, called tim...

For the losers the center ... was by far the best man ... had while the left wing whe... put in good work. The ... back of the sailors put in ... of useful work more espe... when his partner was off an... reserve had not put in ... pearance in the first half.

Robertson at center half ... good work for Shanghai ... greater credit should be give... forwards who played remar... well considering they were ... four different clubs.

Quayle and Isherwood at ... were safe while Mears was al... a hard worker in his strange... tion at left half.

DUTCH SAILORS TO PLAY

On Wednesday or Thursd... Shanghai team will meet ... sailors from the Dutch war... Tromp and Hertog Hendrick... the Football Club's ground... 4:00 p.m.

Refracting and Manufacturing Optician

Dr. John Goddard

Toric Lenses

Invisible Bifocals

Sun Glasses in Various Shad...

W. T. Findley, M.D...

35 Nanking Road, Tel. 1928

"COMMANDER"

Super-Size Virginia Cigarettes

Also sold in packets of 20 and tins of 50 Cigarettes

Westminster Tobacco Co. Ltd.
London

JUST ARRIVED

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OREGON'S VERY BEST

O.V.B.
Loganberry Juice

—a pure, unadulterated, undiluted juice of rich, full, ripe loganberries.
—Bottled by our own process at the right time and in the right way!

O.V.B.
Loganberry Juice

is all juice—no water. If you care to mix it with mineral waters or other beverages do so to suit your taste.
—But when you buy it—you only pay for juice—not water.

O.V.B.

is the brand you'll favor. Buy of your dealer—at the clubs, hotels, and restaurants.

Featherston Products Company
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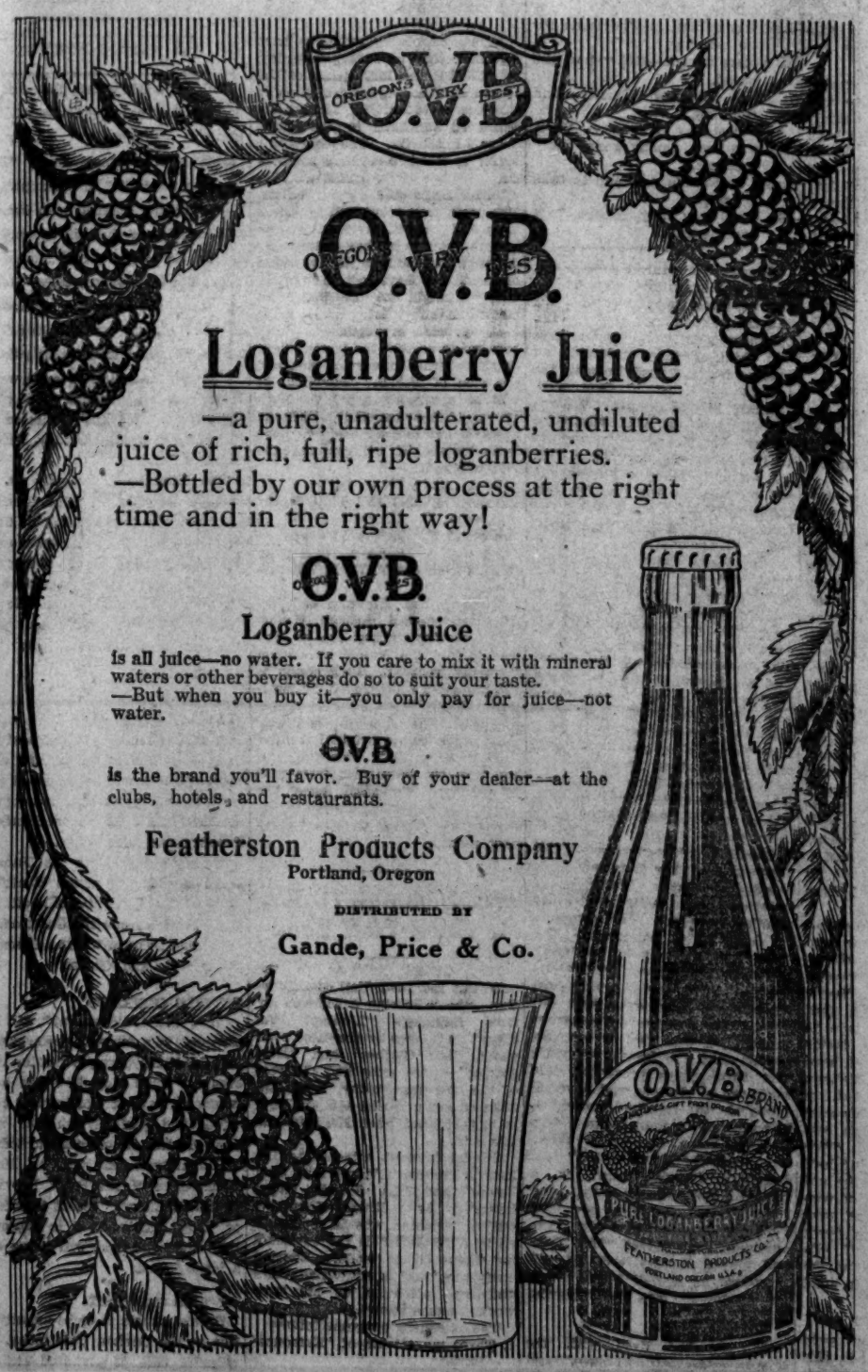
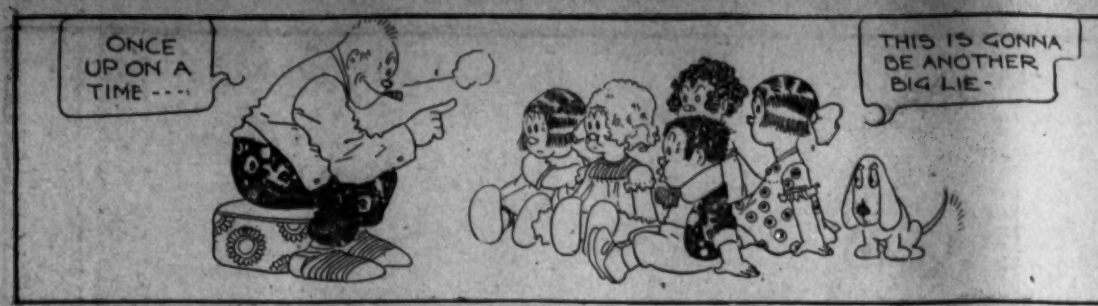


See that you get "O.V.B." as it is pure juice. Accept no substitutes!

JUST ARRIVED

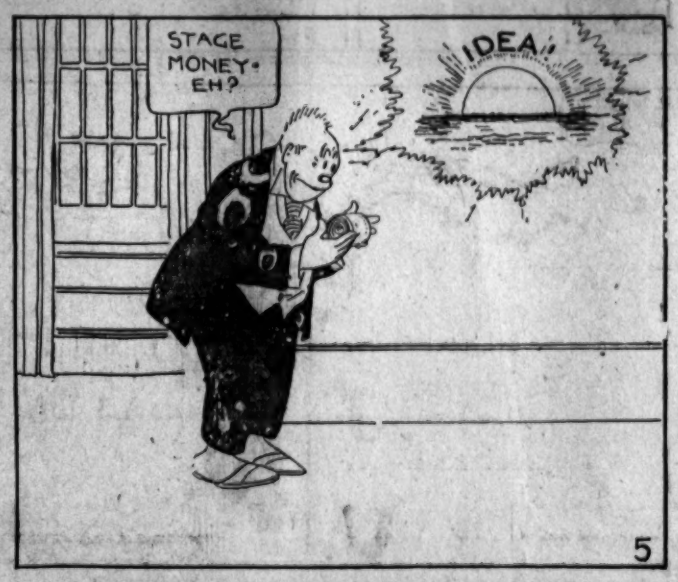
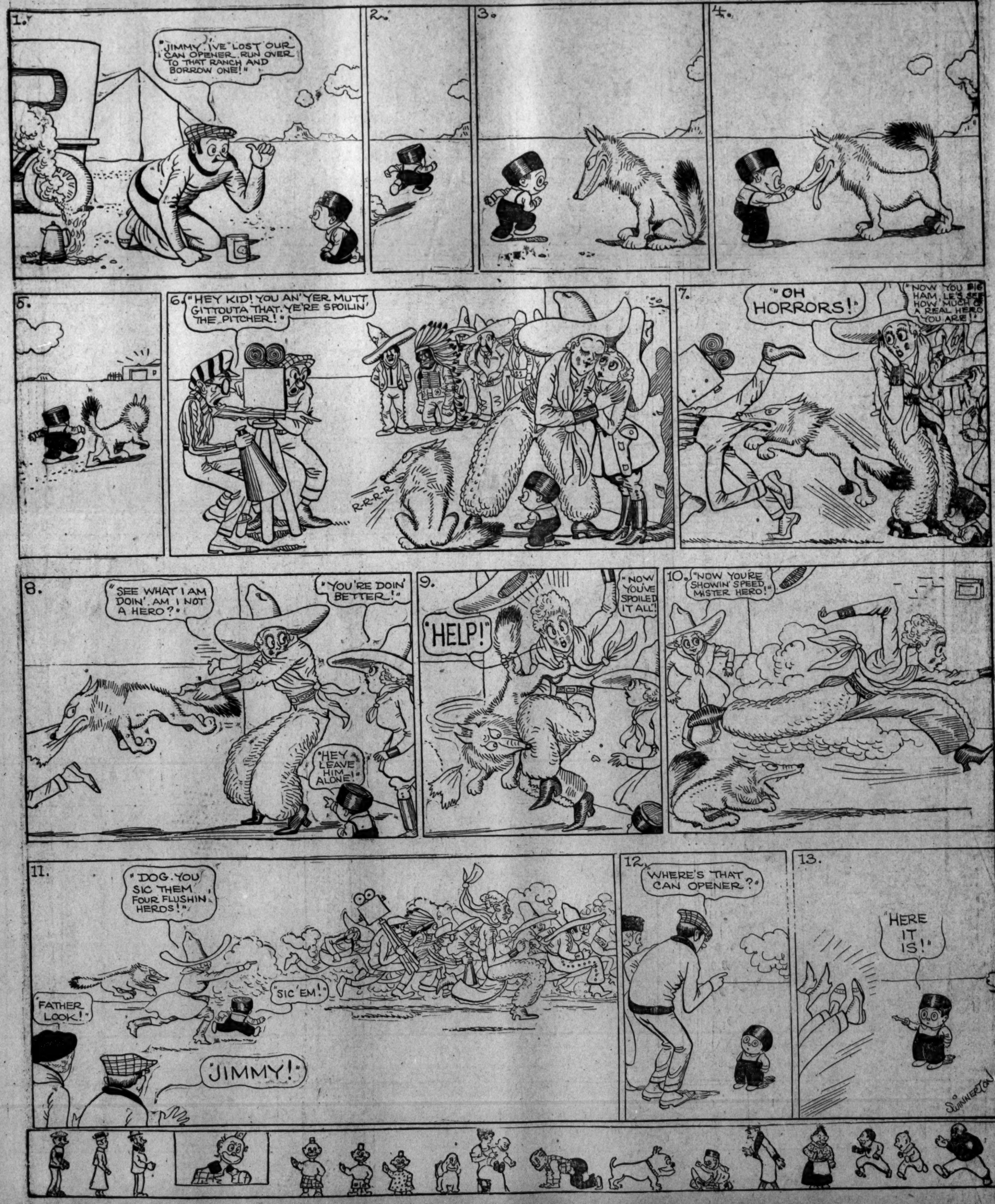


Comic Picture Section

Sunday, April 11th, 1920

Bringing Up Father

MAGGIE - I THINK I'LL GO OUT FER A WALK!
YOU'LL DO NOTHING OF THE KIND - WE ARE GOING TO GIVE AN AMATEUR THEATRICAL CLUB REHEARSAL TODAY AND YOU'VE GOT TO BE IN THE PLAY.
2



Little Jimmy